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OFFICE AND STORE EMPLOYEES

AN ADDRESS OUTLINING THEIR POSITION, PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT AND NEED OF ORGANIZATION—WHAT IS TO BE DONE—HOW TO DO IT.

To Clerks Employed In Department and All Other Stores, As Well As All Others Employed In Any Capacity In A Department Store Or Office:

Our object in issuing this address to you, whether you are employed as salesman, stockkeeper, bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or in any other capacity as above indicated, is to call your attention to the fact that, as part and parcel of the working class to which you belong, it is your duty to join the industrial movement of the wage-working class, which is now organizing with the object of improving working class conditions and finally overthrowing the present system of society and inaugurating in its stead the Socialist Republic. That the retail clerks and clerical workers have not ere now, or at least since the days of the Knights of Labor, been organized in a union of their trade, is partly due to the fact that the vast majority of them labor under the delusion that the interests of employer and employe are one and the same. A few facts will prove the contrary.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Under the present system of society there are two classes, the working class and the capitalist class, the latter of high and low degree. The capitalist class own all the means of production and distribution. The working class own nothing except their labor power, i. e., their strength and their intelligence, which they are compelled to sell in the labor market in order to exist. Now ask yourself this question: "How do I make a living?" and the answer will naturally come to you, "by working for wages." Wages is another term for the word price, which is paid to you for your labor, out of your own products. It is a fact, accepted by all, that labor produces all weath (clerks help production by distributing products). When we, labor, produce the wealth which the capitalists call "theirs", by reason of their ownership of the instruments of production, only a small part of it is retained by us in the form of wages. The lion's share of our products is appropriated by the capitalist class in the form of profit. You will therefore readily understand that, wages and profit being taken from the same dollar which the working class produces, it stands to reason that when the working class demands a larger share of its own products, in the form of wages, it makes a demand that is bound to lower the boss's profits. Again, on the other hand, when the bosses want more profit, wages must go down or your work must be intensified, which amounts to the same thing. Do you understand, therefore, that your interests and the bosses' interests are not identical; but, on the contrary, diametrically opposed?

THE LABOR MARKET.

Let us take another set of facts to show this conflict of interests and why we belong to the working class and not to the capitalist class. You have now asked yourself the question: "How do I exist?" and the answer is, "by working for wages"; wages being the price of labor. Wages, or the price of labor, is regulated by the law of supply and demand. When the supply of suspenders, hats, shoes, muslin, etc., is plentiful, and exceeds the demand, the price of suspenders, hats, shoes, muslin, etc., must go down. When they are scarce and the supply is smaller than the demand, the price will go up. So it is with us, our price (wages) is bound to go ever lower, so long as 30,000 clerks apply for 3,000 positions, as was the case with a large department store, that opened up about a year ago. Why does the window dresser receive more pay than the porter? Because window dressers are not as plentiful as porters. But that is not all. We who are human beings with the same feelings and senses cooled and warmed by the same winters and summers as are those of the bosses, are placed in the same category with suspenders, hats, shirts and muslin. You have heard of a "labor market" Did you ever hear of a bosses' market? If we are what the politicians and our prominent men tell us—"free and equal American citizens", then why does the term "labor market" and not that of "bosses market" exist in the capitalist vocabulary? The word market implies a place where things are bought and sold. The word labor implies human beings. Let you and we and the rest of the working class, ask our ruling class, through their newspapers and other capitalist representatives, to explain this phenomenon if they can.

LABOR'S CHANCES TO BECOME CAPITALIST.

The private ownership of the instruments of production is the cause of our subjugation, our merchandise and wage-slave character. From day to day we see how, with the development of the tool of production and means of distribution, our condition becomes ever more precarious. The days of our daddies, when the clerk had a chance to become a store owner himself, are gone never to return. The same as the railroad workers, working for the Vanderbilts, Depews, Goulds, Hills and other railroad magnates cannot, from the very nature of present conditions, own and control railroads, so the thousands of clerks employed by the Wanamakers, Strausses, Siegels, and other department store magnates, have no chance to step into their bosses' shoes and become owners and controllers of department and retail stores. The conflict between the large manufacturers and the large retailers, which is due to the fact that both are seeking control of the retail market, does, it is true, increase the number of small shop keepers and small manufacturers, but this does not mean the increase of a class economically independent as were former small retailers and manufacturers. The small store keeper is entirely dependent for his existence upon the manufacturer, who controls his capital and source of supplies on a mortgage and commission basis with the alternative power to close him out, if necessary; while, on the other hand, the large department stores maintain a small class of small manufacturers that make up goods for them in the tenement house shops, know as sweatshops.

THE POWER OF THE LARGE CAPITALIST.

It has come to pass that the large retailer, like the department store, can dictate terms to the large manufacturer, which is not to the latter's profit. The large manufacturer, needing ever large outlets because of simplified methods and the consequent increased production, keeps in existence an army of small shop keepers, and is ready to back them in order to have these distributors under command in the retail market. So intensified and so wild is this struggle that we actually see large manufacturers advertise for men to represent them in the retail world. The following advertisement, that appeared in nearly all the commercial magazines, will give an idea of this condition of affairs:

"Retail clerks' opportunity—start in business for yourself with extraordinary liberal backing. One of New York's popular wholesalers will start a limited number of deserving young men in retail business for themselves on most liberal terms. Requirements—A 1 references as to character and ability and a small amount of capital for their own benefit. NO PAYMENT DOWN ON STOCK. Address in strictest confidence: Retail Opportunity P. O. Box," etc. etc.

In this struggle for supremacy between the large manufacturers and the large retailers, the hold of both on the small retailer and the small manufacturere becomes ever tighter, making their condition more dependent and precarious than that of their prototypes of a quarter of a century ago; while making it practically impossible for the thousands of clerks and others who do not come within the score of their operations and requirements to gain a footing of even this inferior kind. Under these conditions of private ownership and competition, our labor not only is being deprived of its one time opportunities and independence but is also being intensified, with the result that, to quote the census figures, the death rate of male clerical workers has increased from 9.8 in per cent. in 1890 to 13.5 per cent. in 1900; that of females, from 3.2 per cent. in 1890 to 5.6 per cent. in 1900.

LABOR SIMPLIFICATION AND INTENSIFICATION.

Aside from the above causes, the intensification of our labor is due, in a great measure, to the simplification of our trade. The old time clerk behind the counter not alone knew the nature of the fabric and its manufacture, but also was his own window dresser, his own bookkeeper, his own parcel wrapper, etc., etc. To-day, this work is divided and sub-divided, so that, with the exception of a very few departments in a retail store, a man can be trained to work behind a counter in a few hours or days time. The same method of simplification and division of labor is being applied in the office as well as all other branches of clerical work. As in the factory, mines and mills, machinery is taking the place of hand labor, everywhere we see the evolution in the means of production and distribution creating a condition of affairs that takes away the skill from the hands of the worker. We have seen what happened to the expert engineer on the elevated railroads, when, through the introduction of the third rail motor car he was reduced from the enviable position of a $5 a day aristocrat of labor, to a plain $2.25 a day motorman. And we now see the billing and adding maching reducing the skilled and highly paid clerk and accountant, to a displaced or intensified worker of the poorly paid unskilled variety.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Now, what's to be done? We have pointed out to you that under the present system of society, as a result of the facts that we have just mentioned, there is of necessity a class struggle between the owners of the means of production and distribution, known as capitalists and the dispossessed majority of the population, known as wage-workers. This struggle is incessant and irrepressible. We are ever threatened with a reduction of wages or a decreased purchasing power of our wages, which means the same thing; and never sure of our economic position. We take it for granted that the clerks, the same as other wage-workers, wish to keep their wages above the point of starvation. But we cannot in the face of concentrated, simplified and mechanical methods of production and distribution, hold our own single handed. It follows of necessity that we must unite with our fellow men and organize, as a first step, into a union of our trade, which must be followed by an alliance between the various trades; in other words, an organization of the working class, an industrial union. A union must of necessity be backed by a political party expressing the aspirations of the working class, so that when the political offspring of the economic wing of the working class shall have captured the public powers at the ballot box, our industrial union shall be able to carry on production and distribution for the working class's own benefit. A union of clerks based upon this principle is already in existence. It is known as the Office, Department and Retail Store Employes' Association. An industrial union such as we have mentioned; embracing all branches, of industry is also in existence. It is known as the Industrial Workers of the World, and was recently organized in Chicago.

"MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION."

The bosses would curb our aspirationhs towards organizing upon the lines above outlined. They would have us organize in what they are pleased to call "Mutual Employes' Benefit Associations". With the exception of three prominent firms, all department stores have such associations attached to them. The most of you, as you know, are actually compelled to belong to the associations, which are owned and controlled by the bosses. The dues are in most cases deducted from your pay and, with very few exceptions, every cent paid in, after having ceased employment with the concern, is forfeited by you. The most of these associattions are manouvered by the bosses' lackeys, and, in one case, at least, that of John Wanamakers' store, "holy John" takes care of the association's sheckles himself, he being the association's treasurer. The fact that these "Mutual Benefit Societies" are organized and backed by the bosses is sufficient evidence that they are of benefit to the bosses, primarily and solely. Mr. Josephi, secretary of the Labor Bureau of the Clothiers' Associations, at a recent banquet held by the Clothers' Associations of the city, proposed the "Mutual Benefit Society" as a scheme to keep employes away from labor organizations. Of course, it was offered in the disguise of a good deed toward the workmen. But do we as a class need the good will of an immoral capitalist class? We think not; the working class of which we are a part is

(Continued on page 3.)

CORREGAN TRIUMPHS

AGAIN DEFEATS OFFICERS OF HIS UNION WHO ILLEGALLY EXPELLED HIM.

Appellate Division Sustains Lower Court and Awards Victim of Labor Fakirs' Persecution $500 Damages Besides Reinstating Him in Typographical Union.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 12.—Charles H. Corregan, the recent candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President, has again triumphed in his suit against the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class in the Typographical Union for illegal expulsion.

The Appellate division has just handed down a decision sustainig the verdict of $500 which Corregan was awarded by Justice W. M. Rogers last December 1 against J. Van Deventer as president of the Typographical Union No. 55. Justice Rogers also directed that Corregan be reinstated in the union.

The case arose from an attempt on the part of the lieutenants of the capitalist class in Corregan's printers Union, Local 55 of this city, to muzzle Corregan, and failing in this to browbeat him as they do all who allow them.

Corregan was one evening speaking in this city in the open air, and in the course of his address he referred to the labor fakirs who are humbuging the workingmen. He illustrated his point by naming a fakir of his own union, No. 55, who was in the audience. The fellow first tried to intimidate Corregan. The result of the attempt was that Corregan proceeded to make the case only stronger. The fakir thereupon gathered his fellows around him, and they drew up charges, themselves tried and themselves convicted Corregan and fined him without even the formality of notifying him of the proceedings. As he refused to submit to such Czarism, they expelled him and he was deprived of his job. Upon losing his job, Corregan instituted proceedings for damages and for reinstatement.

On the first trial the complaint was dismissed by Justice William S. Andrews on September 11th, 1903, with $102.43 costs against the plaintiff. An appeal was taken to the Appellate division which reversed the judgment of the trial court and ordered a new trial. Presiding Justice Peter B. McClellan wrote the opinion. His court differed from the trial justice in the latter's second conclusion of law, "that the plaintiff was bound to exhaust his remedies within the orgainzation before appealing to this court for redress", and "that said remedies were reasonable and not burdensome".

The case was tried before Justice Rogers who rendered the following decision December 1 last.

"The orderly administration of justice requires that the findings of fact at the first trial, so far as then made and based upon substantially the same evidence as now presented, be followed in this trial. This leaves only the question of damages. The plaintiff, at the time of his expulsion from Typographical Union No. 55 was employed by Lyman Brothers at his trade of printer at $14 per week. While the employment was only from week to week and could be terminated at any time, and though it can not be known certainly that the plaintiff, except for the expulsion, would have had continuous employment at that compensation there or elsewhere, I think it must, as against the defendant, be so assumed. The measure of damages should be compensation for time lost, at the rate mentioned, down to the time of this trial, less what actually has, or with reasonable diligence would have been, received from other employment. This is unquestionably the rule between employer and employe for personal injuries by assault or on account of negligence. There the recovery for time lost is the difference between what would have been earned, except for the injury, and what actually was earned with the impaired incapacity. The same measure I think, should be applied here. The action being in equity, the computation may be made down to the time of this trial. Findings may be prepared in accordance with these suggestions, and, if agreed to, submitted for signature; otherwise they will be settled on three days' notice."

The labor lieutenants of the capitalist class appealed from this decision but were only allowed to do so on one of two conditions: either give Corregan a "working card" allowing him to work in any International shop in the State, or furnish a bond, guaranteeing to pay Corregan $7 a week from that time till final decision was rendered if case was decided in Corregan's favor. The labor lieutenants decided to furnish Corregan with a card, which they did.

The decision of the third trial sustains Justice Rogers as shown above. Hopkins & Betts were Corregan's attorneys.

HAMMER BLOWS.

[From the Sydney, Australia, "People."]

The Socialists of the world are the valiants of the race—never beaten, always on the winning side—unconquerable and unvanquished.

* * *

Though the struggle seems hard and bitter, and the road of travel long and weary, yet each succeeding day brings the goal nearer. The joy of battle keeps us strong and cheerful.

* * *

No market! The phrase is a mockery of the facts of life. Human necessity is calling frantically for supplies from every quarter of the world; but what of the profits? Ah! there's the rub. To the pseudo scientist (Individualism) profit is a necessity; to true science (Socialism) it is not. Science will conquer; here as elsewhere.

* * *

The worker cannot act as a man while he remains a merchandise, a ware, a thing. The best possible use he can make of his vote is to vote himself out of that category; he will then be able to act according to the aspirations of the Man, and not according to the mere brute necessities of the animal. Work and vote for the collective ownership and control of the whole means of life, and production for use. Become a subscriber to THE PEOPLE and join the Socialist Labor Party.

* * *

Private ownership with its system of production for profit has landed the world in an economic muddle, from which only one power can extricate it; that power is the collective ballot of intelligent, organized Labor.

* * *

The Socialist Labor Party has only one thing to offer the people—and that is a complete solution of the Social Problem. It has only one plank—the collective ownership of the means of life, with its corollary, production for use. It has only one method—the formation of an intelligent class-conscious Working Class Party, whose delegates, acting under its instructions and complete control, will decree the abolition of Capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwelath. When it is ready it will act.

Capitalism is international, and the American capitalist must sell the products of American labor in the world's markets, that is, in competition with the labor products of other countries.

DE LEON IN BUFFALO.

Daniel De Leon, editor of this paper and delegate to the recent Chicago Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, will speak at a mass meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, this Sunday evening July 23, at 8 o'clock, in Miller's Harmonia Hall, 264 Genesee near Michigan street. Every reader of this paper, man or woman, every member of a labor organization, every person interested in the Labor Movement, should make a point to attend this meeting and bring friends along to learn more about this latest and most important developments in the Socialist Movement of the country.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

Will Publish the Stenographic Report of the

Begin Monday, July 24.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENTION

The report will appear in full, but not in strictly chronological order. It has been deemed most advisable to publish the leading episodes in connection with the convention's work first. The order thus far decided upon is as follows:—(1) The Ratification Meeting; (2) The Exclusion of Lawyers; (3) Speeches on Industrialism, by Debs, De Leon, etc.; (4) Debate on Adoption of Preamble.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

THE MEN WHO WERE THERE—THE RATIFICATION MEETING—WHY DEBS AND DE LEON DID NOT SPEAK—DEBS'S "WITHDRAWAL" A YELLOW JOURNAL YARN.

Now that the first great epoch making convention of "The Industrial Workers of the World" is over, and a true economic organization of the Working Class pledged to a program designed to eventually TAKE and HOLD all the instruments of production, distribution and transportation, in the interest of the workers, has been successfully launched, readers of The People will naturally be more and more desirous of acquiring all the information they can get as to what "The Industrial Workers of the World" has really done and amounts to.

While striving during the progress of the convention to convey to the readers of The People as correct an account as possible of each day's proceedings, within the condensed limits of a telegraphic despatch, the writer was obviously unable to garnish such reports with any comments on the make-up of the convention, the impressions made upon the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation by the various other delegations or individuals, or vice versa, and other matters of which all would like to know something.

Since returning to New York the writer has been asked a series of questions which seem to indicate the nature of the information desired by the comrades at this end, and run about as follows:

What sort of an impression did the presence of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation make upon the convention and spectators?

Was the standard of the Western Federation of Miners, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes and the Western men generally up to your expectations?

Was the spirit of unity of the main elements in the convention as tanglible as one would infer from the telegraphic reports?

Is Trautmann made up of the material we believed him to be?

Is Hagerty as anarchistic as his first speech would seem to imply?

Is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation satisfied with the final outcome of the convention?

Do they feel sure that the immediate destinies of the organization are safe in the hands of General-President Sherman, General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann and the men who compose the provisional executive board?

Why did not Debs and De Leon appear at the ratification meeting?

Do the prospects appear good for the active pushing forward of the organization?

The writer will endeavor to answer these questions, and in this manner make up some of the deficiencies of the telegraphic despatches, and give our impressions.

To query No. 1 let it be said that the presence of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation did much more than merely prove that we stood for and were ready to assist in building a true Working Class organization in line with the Manifesto, as opposed to the capitalist organization of Gompers. Like the sunshine that breaks through the sky after the passing of a northeast squall, it dispelled the fog-banks which, as the result of years of treacherous misrepresentation on the part of our enemies, had beclouded the minds of many of those who might otherwise have been in closer touch with us. The perusal of vicious A. F. of H—l "literature" and pure and simple "Socialist" sheets had led some to imagine that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation would comprise a wicked old rascal and a bunch of puppets. When such persons had heard the speeches of De Leon and Debs, had sized up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation and perceived that we were acting in a dignified manner and as an intelligent co-operative unit, not the mere tools of a self-imposed leader, expressions of admiration and a desire to fraternize and show that eyes before closed were now open, were in evidence. Of course, the active men of the Western organizations were not in this fix, but even they also uttered sentiments of approval, as shown by the remark of William D. Haywood that, were all the delegations as clear and well disciplined as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men, the work of the convention could be accomplished in three or four days.

Query 2 the writer would answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative. Of the fighting qualities of such men as Haywood, Moyer, Albert Ryan, O'Neill, Sherman, Riordan, Hall, McCabe, Bradley, and many others active in the Western organizations, there can be no doubt.

As to the tangibility of the spirit of unity among the best elements of the convention, what has been said above should suffice to prove it.

The whole-souled unanimity with which Trautmann was chosen for the position of secretary-treasurer leaves no room for question of his status with all present. He was accepted as "the goods" by the convention—and the goods are not green goods, either.

Hagerty's subsequent words and actions proved him far from anarchistic and he will no doubt be a valuable man in the movement.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation felt thoroughly satisfied that the outcome of the convention was the very best that could be hoped for as a starter. They also feel that the general officers and the provisional general executive board are capable men, in whose hands the work of establishing the organization firmly upon its feet is perfectly safe, and that our efforts should be bent toward thorough and earnest co-operation with them.

With regard to the ratification meeting at which the speakers were Haywood, Hagerty, Trautmann, Powers, Sherman and Pat O'Neil, and which the capitalist and anti-industrial "Socialist" press in the East has used to attempt to spread the lying insinuation that Debs had backed down and deserted the movement, the writer can state that to his personal knowledge, De Leon, prostrated by the oppressive heat, was physically unfit to leave his room that evening, which, had he attempted to do, would have rendered him unable to take up his tour, which began next day with the record breaking meeting at Milwaukee, addressed by De Leon, Hagerty and Trautmann, under the auspices of Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party. Last Sunday morning the writer met Debs at the Nickel Plate Railroad depot in Chicago, and his words and manner then were the same as upon the day he delivered his now famous speech in Brand's Hall. Debs stated that when on his way back from the Dakotan town where he had been delivering a Fourth of July oration, he came through the mining districts of Illinois and on the night of the ratification meeting was tied up at Streeter and could not make a Chicago train to land him in time for the meeting. In conversation, he declared that we must expect to be fought by all the auxiliaries of Capitalism, particularly the Gompers' American Federation of Labor, and expressed the hope that the latter would start a strong fight, as it would but serve to make us grow. This does not look like going back on his attitude, and gives the lie to the yellow journalists.

Unquestionably the prospects are good for the active pushing of the organization: pushing is the word. It will not grow automatically. The organizations which are already International Industrial Divisions, the mining (Western Federation of Miners); the transportation (United Brotherhood of Railway Employes), and the metal (United Metal Workers), will (particularly the miners) aid the General Executive Board to get into position to get things going and the sturdy men of the West will do their share of the pushing. In the East especially, it now behooves the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to jump into the movement with both feet and show by their energetic co-operation that they mean what they have said and are willing and eager to assist in establishing on a firm basis a sound economic organization of the Working Class.

All this to some few persons may sound like overwrought enthusiasm and flamboyant bouquet throwing, but to be honest with one's self and with the

(Continued on page 3.)

Signs of the Times

(From Sydney, Australia, "People.")

Socialism appears now to be the storm-centre around which the cyclone of public controversy is converging, judging by the pronouncements emanating from press, platform, and pulpit, a fact clearly demonstrating that the many years' work of persistent agitation in which the Australian Socialist League has been engaged, has not been so barren of result as is sometimes pessimistically supposed, but gives fair promise of blossoming forth into fruit. These simmerings and splutterings are the potent signs of the gradual rise in the temperature of discontent, and but echo the rumblings of the onwardness of Socialism and the noise of marshalling forces.

That it should be found necessary on the part of those representing the most aggressive upholders of the existing economic system of production for private profit and working class enslavement, to step forward and openly combat the force which menaces its very existence, the force of Socialism, furnishes conclusive evidence that at least they see that the Socialist concept is heading its way towards the point of culmination—slowly, it may be, but none the less surely. Each day brings with it some new convert to the obvious necessity for a complete change in the existing economic industrial, and social order of things, as a consequence of the evolutionary stages through which the old order in its transitory progress is passing.

The Evolution of Capitalism is the driving force toward Socialism.

Every stage reached in the march of capitalism adds its corresponding evils; evolves, so to speak, new evils and accentuates older ones. Modern machine-production, with its magnitude and complexity, its ever-increasing and labor displacing tendency, the trust with its facilities for the elmimination of waste and superfluous energy, can well be said to be pronounced factors in the progress and expansion of Socialist thought. The positive and negative propensities of these modern instruments of production under private ownership are responsible for the conditions now prevailing in every capitalist-dominated country—unemployment and poverty, prostitution, criminality, and moral and physical degeneration, and degradation.

What obtains in this connection in America and England and elsewhere is found in Australia in all its ulcerous obnoxiousness. The positive character is found in the increasing capacity to produce surplus value represented in commodities, its negative, in so far as they assist to circumscribe such surplus value by the partial annihilation of the market—the working class—to purchase such commodities by creating an ever-increasing army of workless people who through lack of employment are unable to purchase and, therefore, consume the commodities that their previous, or the present, labor of their fellows is responsible for. The capitalist finds—or at least a number of capitalists are so placed—that the contracted and congested state of the market does not offer advantages to dispose of the surplus withheld from the producers—the working class—thus it, the former as well as the latter, is being inch by inch forced on to the horns of an economic dilemma that threatens ruin to both.

Even in Australia this state of things is decisively presented, and actually realized by thousands of its citizens. In the factory, in the workshop, in the mine, in the field, the keenness of competitive conditions impells the owners to install the most up-to-date machinery and methods of production with a view of cheapening production through increased productivity and a reduction in cost by the displacement of as many workers as possible, thereby saving a portion of the wages hitherto paid. That is the only means at hand by which Australian capitalist owners competing with the world's capitalists for standing room in the world's market can save their economic necks. And with this cutthroat competition proceeding apace between members of the capitalist class, the working class is being pressed harder and harder, and their economic existence threatened, for the sharper and more decisive the battle for commercial supremacy between the individual capitalists of the several nations becomes, the more rapid the growth of cheapening and productive processes and the more intensified becomes the struggle between worker and worker for the privilege of operating the instruments of production.

The Labor market, like all other commodity markets, is, consequently, congested, the aggregate wage becoming a declining quantity and the power of the working-class market thus limited in its power to consume that which it has created by its labor. As a result, we have the horrible spectacle of millions of human beings, men, weak women, and innocent children, tens of millions in England, and in America, thousands in Australia, semi-fed, semi-clothed, semi-educated, and hoggishly housed, vegetating under conditions that would move to revolt the much despised barbarian of a long-past age.

Strange, too, that modern man should point the finger of scorn at his barbaric ancestor, the monkey, who at least was far too sane to starve while plenty abounded on every hand, neither did his more highly developed prototype primeval man—the barbaric savage. Yet we claim so much superiority, to be so much further advanced, having reached the golden pinnacle of absolute civilization; yet, in practice the capitalist mode of production consigns hundreds of millions of the world's producers to a permanent condition of semi-starvation with a plentitude of food, clothing, and shelter perishing before their hungry eyes. And this is called civilization, and regarded by capitalist apologists as the acme of human development.

While the majority of people are not absolutely oblivious to the conditions as above stated, and while a large minority come within its baneful spell and suffer all the undeserved miseries inevitable under a system based on expropriation, they still flounder in the wastes of an economic and political wilderness, and all their efforts to reach a path in the desert of capitalism leading to permanent amelioration of the wage-class position, have been unavailing. So long as the great majority of the working class submit to remain in the desert of capitalism and remain in bondage to the modern capitalist Pharoahs, continue to regard all economic and industrial conditions as being of supernatural origin and impervious to human action, such a condition must of necessity be with them.

In spite of all the calumny and untruths that the cyclone of controversy has hurled against Socialism, its principles stand unassailable, and all the utterances, the pen-trailings, the sweeping assertions made from platform and pulpit, in press and pamphlet, as to the underlying evils of its principles, have but manifested the unpardonable ignorance, the presumptive bias, of the grossest capitalist minds extant. All the detail lumber piled up against Socialism was of those evils which to-day are insidiously eating at the heart of society—more especially the working-class portion of it.

What is Socialism, anyhow? Is it not a presupposed condition of economic society wherein the land and machinery of production are the common property of the whole people controlled and operated on a planful and intelligent basis for the use and material well-being of the whole people? In other words, instead of land and machinery being owned by a few private persons and operated for the private profit of those few people to the depriving of food, clothing and decent shelter to many millions of the world's inhabitants, the Socialist proposes that these two essentials to modern human existence shall be the collective property of society, operated and regulated with a view of opening wide the portals of opportunity to secure to every man and woman by right of service a sufficiency of wholesome food, decent clothing and healthy habitation, with leisure to develop the physique and cultivate the mind; a condition in which no child will be compelled to go foodless and bootless, ragged and poverty-scarred to receive its daily instruction.

Collective ownership of the means of life by those who produce them—the mental and manual workers—is, according to many smug wearers of the broadcloth, going to abolish the marriage tie and disintegrate the existing family; that by making a condition in which the fear of economic insecurity of the morrow will be removed, wherein leisure will lend opportunity for the development of the higher faculties and nobler aspirations of mankind, must of necessity level collective womanhood to the social plane of modern Magdalenes. How? and Why? we ask.

To those who so assert that such is the teachings of organized Socialism, we say, with Horace Greely, "You L-I-E! You villain, you LIE!"

What social relations or conditions may evolve from this change in mankind's relationship to the land and machinery of production will of a certainty be evolved through the conception of an ideal social state that may impress itself upon the collective mind of the new day and generation, and so far as the possibility of reaching the stage of finality when mankind can say "This far and no farther," that is far beyond the horoscope of the most pronounced scientific Socialist. None but the hair-brained egotist or shallow-minded bigot would venture to prognosticate the thousand and one evils that must accurse and blight the social life of a people in whom is vested the right to control their economic destiny, and this is what the opponents of Socialism are now doing, at the same time conveniently overlooking the one obvious fact, that the social evils which they aver must overtake Socialism are the very evils that to-day is found sapping the life's blood and threatening destruction to the social, political and economic life of the only useful class in society—the working class.

Before accusing Socialists of possessing the desire of violating sexual relationship, of breaking-up the home and disintegrating family ties; before condemning Socialism as being atheistic and marriage and family-violating in essence because of acts and utterances of individual socialists voicing their private opinions on these questions, we would ask our calumniators, especially the official heads of Churchdom, to come right home to their own heartstone and ask themselves if eixsting social and sexual conditions prevailing in capitalist society are all that could be desired, and how much ungodliness lies shrouded at the foot of their own shrine! Why it is that persons of both seexs in ever increasing numbers maintain the condition of single blessedness rather than risk the bliss of matrimony, thus violating the divinely ordained and natural condition of things? Sure that is no difficult problem to solve. Is it not by reason of the insufficiency and insecurity of the economic existing order of things?

Again, would our pulpit-occupants who have arrayed themselves against the holiest of holy causes—the emancipation of mankind from wage-slavery—that humanity has yet striven for would they, we ask, consider it fair criticism to have their belief condemned as a thing foul and unwholesame on the private opinion of one of their heads and with whom the majority of them did not concur? Are we to assume that when one of the Shepherds of Holy Orders fleeces some of the sheep of the fold for his private gain it follows in the natural order of things that all are fleecers to the same degree? Are we in like manner to condemn their teachings as embodying the vices of the Sodomites because one of their number has been guilty of such malpractice? The one premise is just as well founded as the other, and both have their derivation in fact so far as individual utterance and action is concerned.

What the organized Socialists as working-class members of society concern themselves about to-day is not the abolition of marriage and family ties, what does concern them is the permanent betterment of the economic position of the whole people, a condition demonstrated to be absolutely impossible under a system of private ownership and production for the individual profit, therefore, they urge upon their fellows to join with them in the work of building up a straightout and uncompromising political party with the purpose of taking hold of the political machine by which the institution of private ownership and working-class expropriation is maintained, and direct it towards restituting to the dispossessed class—the mental and manual workers—this Private-wealth—the source and means of life now in the hands of a comparatively few people known as the capitalist class—the land and machinery of production, distribution and exchange, to be owned, controlled and operated on a use basis.

Such a party is the Socialist Labor Party, whose work in the field of propaganda and from political hustling is now presenting its result in the cyclone of controversy and opposition with which Socialism is now being met.

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Meunier: Sculptor of the Proletariat

(From the July "Craftsman," by Samuel Howe.)

Constantin Meunier belonged to the race of the strong. He was at once traditional and original. He saw with his eyes, felt with his soul the spectacle of life among the common people, and he has expressed it so that it lives forever. Like Millet, the great Belgian sculptor, he was born a peasant. The youngest of six children he was only two years old when his father died. The little family was left utterly destitute, but the mother was made of heroic stuff, and by heavy manual labor she managed to get food enough to fill the hungry young mouths and to keep some semblance of a home for herself and her children. Constantin, when a very small child, showed such precocious aptitude for drawing that his elder brother, who had himself had some instruction, taught him all that his own knowledge compassed, and then succeeded in getting him entered as a pupil at the Royal Academy of Brussels. The lad was then barely seventeen and the three years' training he received at the Academy gave him the basis of his technique, although he rebelled inwardly at the severely cold correctness of the inert models imposed by tradition upon the pupils. His spirit so chafed at the limitations of this lifeless academic accuracy that he grew disgusted with the whole method of training and hardly waited for the end of his term to leave the work he found so irksome.

He was twenty years old when he threw aside the chisel as a means of expression, including it, with the hastiness of youth, in his condemnation of the conventional teachings of the professors. Hearing of the enthusiasm of the Paris painters, of the charm of color, he turned to painting and for many years cherished the dream that he would so best be able to express the fancies of an ardently religious temperament. He became the habitual interpreter of religious subjects, as much of his time was spent making cartoons for stained glass windows. The study incidental to this occupation took him to the cloister, where he was deeply impressed by the active and laborious life of the trappists. From this, by a natural transition, he began to take note of the movements of the village peasantry and unconsciously laid the foundation of his life work by using them as models to improve his brush and to illustrate strong and simple scenes in lowly life, as decorations for the church. A study of the photographs of these ecclesiastical paintings, whether on stained glass or canvas, or his cartoons for church decorations, or his drawings in pastel, water-color, oil or chalk, point to as definite a conclusion as is shown by the study of those drawings which were exhibited a few years ago in Paris, Brussels and London. All show wonderful strength of composition, as well as knowledge of, and sympathy for, subjects that lie near the soul of man; and also, all force home the conviction that here is a spirit struggling to free itself that it may find some form of expression adequate to its depth of feeling—some means of truthfully depicting its view of daily life. In spite of all his effort, Meunier was not strong as a colorist, he was not a master in his drawing. His feeling was best adapted to, and most powerfully expressed in, clay. He must finally have realized this, for he returned to it as his natural medium.

When, in 1886, the citizens of Brussels saw a great bronze statue, "The Hammerman," erected in a prominent square, they knew that a genius had come among them. Then began the real life of the real man. It seems that after Meunier left the Academy he had spent some time in Fraikin's studio, where, under the eye of his master, he had to confine himself to the humble work of modeling, moulding and casting. This at the most impressionable period of his life. Now that the glamor of the painter's ideals had passed and the spectacle of life had modified his attitude toward religion, he turned his gaze from the cloister and looked upon the men around him—and found himself, by dint of his early drudgery, equipped to the finger-tips to express what he saw. There are no countries in the world where the tie between the laborer and the land remains so complete as in Belgium, Holland and the northern parts of Germany and France. Meunier devoted his life to the people—to the laborers and craftsworkers of the lowlands. He was one of them by nature; he returned to them through preference and he remained with them until he died, on the fifth day of April, 1905.

His method of working was most simple, direct and natural. It was to experience himself what he depicted—to work as a fellow toiler with the men whom he has immortalized in bronze, until cause as well as effect was clear to him. Every social reformer has his pet theory, the watchword of which is: "Back to the land." But before it can be, of real value such theory must be based upon actual knowledge of the causes that led to the present state of things. Meunier's work shows the thoroughness with which he acquired that knowledge. He visited and worked with the coal diggers in the mines, often spending hours, prone on his back, picking coal in a narrow seam or pushing small barrows through the low galleries. Men who lead the dark and rough life of the coal-pit present many peculiarities and transmit from one to another certain strongly-marked features which all come to have in common. The spine and legs often become crooked, owing to the constrained and awkward position in which they are compelled to work. The eyes assume a diminutive appearance and the eyelids become swollen. They work almost without clothes, in air close and hot, and their faces are deadly pale and plowed with deep furrows. These are the coal diggers depicted by Meunier, and the reason for every characteristic feature or peculiarity that marks them, was derived from the closest personal association and from actual experience as well.

He visited the small cutlery industries where the workers possess their old little holding, obtaining their motive power from the small rivers that intersect the country, or from gas motors when the water is low. Here Meunier saw something of the fierce competition between the large manufacturers and the individual workers, and realized the skill with which the latter keep to the fore by dint of keen industry in some very high specialization of labor, even though hampered in their producing power by certain old-fashioned, although essential, methods of their own. The economic value of the use of water power, for instance, necessitates the building of their sheds on a level with the river, and there the grinders often lie all day, stretched out face down on boards, patiently grinding the knives and scissors for which they are framed. Under these conditions ague and rheumatism are the constantly dreaded foes of the workers, and to counteract the chill and dampness each man has a large dog, trained to lie quietly for hours at a time on the loins of the workers and waking only when the master quits work. These primitive conditions of industry will pass into history in Meunier's clay.

A picture carver, having lost his situation, took up the making or turning of handles for umbrellas, tools and parts of chairs. Meunier turned the lathe when he could get away from his class for drawing at Louvain University, for very much the same reason that Horace Greeley, at Marcellus, turned the "picker" to get linen threads from the native flax. He visited the shops and worked with the "hammer-man" at the anvil, taking his turn with the sledge; he worked with the brown-armed "puddler" before the furnace which first reduces and then liquifies the metal; he worked with the quarryman, noting the manner in which he adjusts his body to carry huge stones after prying them loose with the crowbar, and with the dock-laborers, until he made his own proud attitude of strength victorious. He visited those who work in the fields, becoming one of them,—living, sleeping, eating, toiling with them. Yoked with another man, a horse, or even a dog, with back arched and head bent down, he helped to pull with supreme effort a plow or harrow through the sodden earth. From his fellow-tolilers in the fields he drew ever-widening knowledge and inspiration,—from the sower, sweeping the plain with august gesture; from the harvestman, cutting the wheat from its stalk or binding the heavy sheaf, from the mower, receiving on the edge of his scythe the soft, yielding grass, or wiping with the back of his hand the sweat from his sunburnt brow.

So Meunier qualified for his work. "Back to the soil,"—or rather, "back to the laborers," he went, making the shop his studio and the workman his model, his friend, his comrade, and often his inspiration—if not his god. The gods of Greece inspired Phidias; Man, the God in Man, prompted Meunier.

Through all these days he made small clay or wax images of the people as he found them, noting ever the effect of their labors upon their bodies,—the pitiable distortions, the premature age, or the magnificent development of every muscle as the case might be. Prompted not by science which is often a mere matter of measurement, or by the artist's admiration of form,—but by the love of man as man, Constantin Meunier molded his clay until it echoed the cry from his heart, gathering within it a subtle influence which seemed to personify the democratic and Socialistic idea,—the patience, the dumb yearning after better things, the sturdy resistance against oppression which throughout the ages has characterized those who are the bone and sinew of the Old World. His revolt against his early training freed Meunier from the thraldom of the classics. He paid no attention to formulæ,—accepted ideals and golden precepts meant little to him. Although, unconsciously to himself, some principles of its philosophy may have so permeated his early life as to remain imbedded in his vigorous nature, he was a blunt zealot roughly hewing likenesses—now fierce—now pathetic,—always true, from the deep quarry of human life. Himself possessed of the subtle human quality called personal charm, rich, persuasive and well-nigh irresistible, he was able to draw out and catch the very breath of his subject, getting more out of it and putting more into it than other men.

Belgium made him free of her academies, of her public buildings and her squares, but his indifference to academic precedence, which continued with but little modification to the end of his life, extended also to academic recognition. In spite of the honors showered upon him he remained modest as in the days of his early struggles and absolutely unaffected by fame. He even refused money when it meant a possibility of less than perfection in his work, resolutely remaining poor to the end of his days. This story shows the man. A Parisian founder offered, on liberal terms, to produce thousands of copies of his bronzes. The offer was declined. Still better terms were proposed, and again declined. "What!" exclaimed the tempter, "I bring fortune to you and you refuse it! Are you, then, so rich?" "Undeceive yourself, sir," replied Meunier, "I am poor." "But," urged the dealer, "you make only seven or eight copies of your small bronzes; with me you would draw a hundred and sell them all." "What would be the good of it?" said Meunier, simply, "the seven or eight I draw have been cast under my own eyes; they give me perfect proofs, that is all I want. To draw more is to run the risk of putting rubbish into existence. I refuse it."

As is now recognized throughout the world, the work of this great peasant sculptor is not only a test and an illustration of the man, but a test and an illustration of the ability of the public to understand and appreciate a story told with such intense feeling and such relentless truth. Meunier's work is more than impressive, it reaches greatness through the sheer force of its own simplicity and its deep comprehension of the life of toiling, suffering humanity.

DONOVAN APPEALS

DECISION IN BERRY CASE TO GO TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Plaintiff In Error Is Aggrieved by the Judgment—Is Granted Writ On Filing Bond—Tobin's Job Trust Endangered, So Futile Measures Must be Taken to Stave off Collapse.

[Special correspondence.]

Lynn, Mass, July 12.—Chief Justice Aiken of the Superior Court, on the motion asking that a writ of error be granted to the plaintiff in error, Jerry Donovan, in the case of Berry vs. Donovan, granted the writ after the plaintiff had furnished a satisfactory bond that he would prosecute his appeal and pay such judgment with interest and costs as may be recovered against him. The writ is made returnable at Washington, August 2, next.

The "assignment of error" sets forth that Jerry Donovan of Haverhill, plaintiff in a case lately pending in the superior court for Essex county, being aggrieved by the judgment in said case, which is in derogation of his rights under the constitution assigns errors in the judgment, to the effect that the court erred in not ruling that the contract between the union and the company is a contract which the parties had a rgiht to make, and that this was secured to them by article 1 and by the first section of the 14th amendment to the constitution.

Also that the court erred in refusing to charge the jury that the contract was valid and that the defendant had a right to call the attention of the company to the fact that they were violating its terms in keeping the plaintiff in their employment, even if the defendant knew that the enforcement of the terms would result in the discharge of the plaintiff.

He claims the court erred in refusing to charge the jury that if all the defendant did was to go to one of the firm, and call his attention to the existence of this contract, and the employer then, of his own motion, discharged the plaintiff, the defendant would not be liable.

He asserts the court was in error in charging the jury that if the interference of Donovan was what caused the firm to discharge the plaintiff, if in any form of words, or by his action he gave the firm to understand that unless they discharged the plaintiff they would be visited with some punishment under the contract, or otherwise, interference would not be justifiable.

By this latest work on the part of the Tobin Job Trust, some important history will be made. In the first instance it will cause the case of Berry vs. Donovan to stand in the annals of American Jurisdiction as a leading case, as celebrated on this side of the Atlantic as Allen vs. Flood is on the other side. It will not alone do that, but it will nail the entire Gompers crew who "do business" via these contracts from Maine to the Golden Gate and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Misery, someone has said, loves company, and Tobin don't want to be alone.

The decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the case, which was written by Chief Justice Knowlton, and concurred in by the entire court, holding as it did, the Tobin "contract" to be "N. G." ruling that the rights of third parties intervene, certainly disturbs the midnight Siestas of Mr. Tobin, Mr. Gompers and their retinue of satelites known and unknown to the writer. This last move is made with no hope of victory. Tobin found himself in much the same predicament as did Rojestvensky, in the sea of Japan, and the chance taken by the Russian admiral was worth as much as the one now taken by Tobin. One of them has been and the other will be blown out of the water; which, in both instaces argues well for the cause of human progress.

The doughty John no doubt feels that he is playing a poker game with "no limit" and he proposes to "bluff" his S. L. P. opponent out. But we now serve notice on the gentleman that he has, to use a somewhat inelegant but highly expressive phrase, "another think coming." We will meet his agent in Washington, D. C., at the appointed time, and now say to him and his ilk in the language of the Immortal Bard, "Lay on McDuff, and dammed be he who first says enough."

No, John! we won't be bluffed; we will meet you and when we get through with you, you will be sorry that you ever allowed Mr. Donovan to try his hand at stopping the meetings of the S. L. P. in Haverhill, for not acceding to which request the above distinguished lieutenant of Tobin sought and obtained the discharge of Berry. We know that you want this case left undecided until after the next election of officers in YOUR union. We know that you fear your rank and file because of it, and as a matter of prime importance to you, we know that you desire to collect that quarter a week as long as possible. You may prolong your career for a time, but you will not escape the inevitable, and like all things earthly, the higher up you go the further you will have to fall, as fall you must, and along with the entire Gompers Job Trust of which you are a part.

Remember this, fellow workingmen, and members of the S. L. P. especially: don't be bluffed by this crowd any longer. Stand on your rights as men. Nail this gang every time they try the victimizing act upon a revolutionary workingman who dares to assert his convictions. What has been done by Corregan, in New York, and by Berry, in Massachusetts can be done all along the line, if you will be men and dare to do your plain duty to yourselves and your class. Don't be afraid of making bother for the Gompers Job Trust. Make all you can. The more the better: it is not a labor organization. But do it intelligently, and, if you do, the sheep will soon be separated from the goats. We will know who is who, and what is what. The line will be blurred no longer.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

readers who expect straight information, one cannot describe those things in other terms.

So much in answer to the questions which seem to be uppermost in the minds of the Eastern comrades. Between now and the beginning of the Stenographic Report, the writer will relate some more details of the convention of interest to readers of The People.

S. J. French.

New York, July 16.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., desires the comrades, sympathizers and others interested, in all parts of the State, to keep in touch with the Bureau, and from time to time, and as quickly as information is received, send names and addresses of persons with whom it may communicate, residing in UNORGANIZED localities, to the end that connections may be established in places where there are none at present, and thus pave the way for the up-building of the organization.

Those in adjacent states who can render any service in connection with the above, will please take notice and follow out the suggestions made.

Address all information and communications to New York State Correspondence Bureau, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

SYRACUSE, ATTENTION.

The readers of The People, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, who desire to see the said Party's candidate on the official ballot this fall, are invited to call at Room 14, Myers Block, any Thursday or Sunday, p. m.; or at 1322 Grape street, evenings after 6 o'clock; or at 606 South Clinton street, any time, and sign the petition. A commissioner of deeds will be present attesting the signatures.

James Trainor, Organizer.

BOSTON PICNIC.

Friends and sympathizers of Section Boston, S. L. P.: the Arm and Hammer Club of the Section is going to hold a picnic Saturday, August 5, at Armory Grove, for the benefit of the Section. A tug of war has been arranged between the Scandinavian Socialist Club and Section Boston, S. L. P. There will be singing by the Scandinavian Society chorus and others. Also various games and sports. A good time is assured. Tickets can be had at headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, or at secretary's house, F. Houtenbring, 27 Story street, South Boston.

DE LEON IN ROCHESTER.

Daniel De Leon, of New York City, editor of the Daily and Weekly People and delegate to the Chicago Convention of Industrial Workers of the World, will deliver an address under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party at Maccabee Hall, Main street west, corner of Plymouth avenue, Monday, July 24, at 8 p. m. Readers, sympathizers and friends are invited. Admission ten cents.

DE LEON TOUR OF AGITATION.

The N. E. C. sub-committee, in conjunction with the Sections named below, have arranged for a tour of agitation with Comrade De Leon as the speaker, following the Chicago Industrial convention. The itinerary of the tour is as follows:

July 21-22—Pittsburg, Pa.
July 23—Buffalo, N. Y.
July 24—Rochester, N. Y.
July 25—Syracuse, N. Y.
July 26—Schenectady, N. Y.

The Honorable Bankers And Socialism

Bankers are, in the language of Mark Antony, all honorable gentlemen. The ship trust scandal and the secret Equitable testimony published by "The World," should leave no doubt of that. Nor should the career of Frank Bigelow of Milwaukee, the one-time president of the National Bankers' Association, who helped himself to one or two millions of other people's property, while denouncing Socialism as immoral. And now comes John R. Van Wormer, who supports this same conclusion in a somewhat different, though none the less, conspicuous manner, in making what he is pleased to call a definition of Socialism, delivered before the New York State Bankers' Association. According to Van Wormer Socialism is non-scientific in that it takes no account of evolution and is based on revolution only. Says he of the Socialists, "They have plans of their own, the first condition of which is to make a tabula rasa of everything that exists." Of course, Van Wormer failed to cite Socialist authorities in support of this definition. He couldn't; for that definition is as fraudulent and dishonest as are the doings of the honorable gentlemen of the banking fraternity already referred to above, as we shall now proceed to show.

In 1884, there was published in this city by Lovell and Company, a little book called "Socialism," written by A. J. Starkweather and S. Robert Wilson. On pages 31-32, chapter I., under the subdivision, "Socialism Advocates Evolution and Revolution," we find these words: "Socialism advocates evolution and revolution to accomplish the necessary and beneficent changes in our social system . . . Evolution and revolution are but different phases in the same process of development . . . Evolution is a creative, a formative, a maturing process, by easy and imperceptible degrees . . . When the process of evolution is complete, every barrier must be burst, every obstacle surmounted, every impediment overcome"—in brief, revolution, in the sense of a convulsive change, must take place. This same idea will be found repeated in various forms in all strictly Socialist authorities. Does it sustain Van Wormer?

But Socialism is not alone content with advocating evolution and revolution: it shows how they work in modern society and with what prospective results. And it is to the great credit of Socialism that so scientific have been its evolutionary and revolutionary theories that they have evoked the praise of impartial non-Socialists, as the following from Prof. Richard T. Ely's "Evolution of Industrial Society" (Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1903), P. 95, will show:

"In an earlier chapter attention was called to the theory of industrial evolution advanced by Karl Marx. More than fifty years ago he uttered words which to many, even non-Socialists, now seem like a prophecy. Marx predicted that the business units in production would continually increase in magnitude, until in each branch of industry monopoly would emerge from the struggle of interests. When this happened he thought that private monopoly would be replaced by public monopoly; in other words, that pure social ownership and operation of all great industries would be substituted for private ownership and operation, and thus would dawn the era of Socialism. Here are the impressive words in which a generation ago he expressed this thought:

"'With the continually decreasing number of magnates of capitalism who usurp and monopolize all the advantages of the changed form of production, there is an accompanying increase in the mass of misery, of oppression, of bondage, of degradation, of exploitation; but there also arises a revolt of an increasing class of laborers, who have been schooled, united and disciplined by the mechanism of the capitalistic process of production. The monopoly of capital becomes a shackle to the method of production, under and with which it has grown up. The concentration of the means of production and the association of laborers reach a point where they are incompatible with their capitalist shell. The shell is broken. The death knell of capitalistic private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated.'"

Could anything be more thoroughly scientific—at once evolutionary and revolutionary? Or condemnatory of the honorable and gentlemanly banker? Who has not witnessed the continual decrease of "the magnates of capitalism?" Serenno Payne has shown in the "World's Work" that the twenty-four directors of the steel trust control three or four billions of capital. Moody's "Manual" shows that some 800 trusts, owned and controlled by a few groups of capitalists, own and control twenty billions of the wealth of this country, while dominating through them, that is, through the stragetic industries, railroads, banks, etc., which they represent, the other eighty billions of so-called independent wealth. Who has not witnessed "the accompanying increase in the mass of misery, of oppression, of bondage, of degradation, of exploitation?" The carefully compiled statistics of Robert Hunter's book "Poverty," (McMillan Co., N. Y. City, 1905), reveal the existence of 10,000,000 poor people in this country, 3,000,000 of whom are paupers. They also make known the slaughter of labor, which, oppressed, degraded and exploited, sacrifices its life and limbs for a job! (How different from Van Wormer's fake "American individuality?"). Who has not seen the revolt arising of the "increasing class of laborers, who have been schooled, united and disciplined by the mechanism of the capitalistic process of production?" In 1855 there were fifteen strikes in this country. According to the Congressional Report on Labor for May, 1904, from 1880 to 1900, there were 127,400 strikes, involving 6,610,001 persons, or twice the population of the country at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Since 1900 the two great miners' strikes have occurred, the one in Pennsylvania, the other in Colorado. The latter raged over two years and was suppressed by means that put Russia to shame. "The increasing class of laborers" are preparing to profit from their schooling, unity and discipline, "by the mechanism of the capitalistic process of production," along the lines of industrialism, which raises their revolt to a higher plane, with greater prospects of success. To this end they have organized the "Industrial Workers of the World." Finally, who does not realize that "the monopoly of capital has become a shackle to the method of production under which it has grown up?" Everywhere, throughout the country, the anti-trust forces are trying to throw off the trust forces. Everywhere, the air is filled with charges of restraint of trade and battles royal. Everywhere also are the forces of labor either silently brooding over what is happening or else preparing to move on capitalism through economic or political means. He must reason with his brains in his pockets instead of his head, who does not perceive that we are on the eve of a mighty revolution in which the capitalist shell will be broken and the death knell of capitalism sounded. Even they who, like the Van Wormers, premise their reasoning on their interests, cannot escape expressing their perturbed consciousness of that fact. Thus the ultra-conservative joins in helping the Socialists proclaim the revolution.

Socialism is scientific, evolutionary and revolutionary. Its science, like its evolution and its revolution, is essential. It refuses to believe with the Van Wormers that movements like philanthropy are evolutionary. They are externals—palliatives—that no more affect social diseases than the safeguards affect the generative power of an electric dynamo. Socialism, being essential, deals only with essentials. With it the essential thing is a recognition of the evolution of capitalism, and the schooling, uniting and disciplining by the mechanism of the capitalistic process of production," of the labor forces that are destined to aid this evolution in the overthrow of capitalism at the right revolutionary moment. The Van Wormers only show their superficiality, their "honor" and "gentlemanly" breeding when they seek to prevent Socialism from acting in accordance with this scientific recognition, by means of falsehood and malignity.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of trasfers and the Party platform, per 100	$2.00
Application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 100	.40
Transfer cards, for use between Sections [illegible] on reverse side, for use between subdivisions of a Section, per 100	.30
Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100	.30
Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI. Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100	.30
Rubber stamps (seal) made to order, each	.67

Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

OFFICE AND STORE EMPLOYEES.

(Continued from page 1.)

powerful enough to rely upon its own resources and capable of taking care of its own affairs. Shun the bosses' advice and good will. Be men! Support the organization of your class!!

EARLY CLOSING.

Another style of organization which the bosses approve of, in fact, maintain and support, are the early closing associations. Take all of the department stores of Harlem, on the East Side as well as on the West side of this city, their employes are organized in what they call Dry Goods Associations, with the sole object in view of closing the open-night small concerns, after six o'clock p. m. The owners of these department stores cannot bear to see the little fellows do business after 6 o'clock. Their mouths water for the business these catch-penny concerns are doing nights, and therefore they get their clerks to do their dirty work for them. Do not misunderstand us, we are no more in favor of the exploitation of the catch-penny concerns than we are in favor of the exploitation of the department stores. We would do away with both. We simply want to call your attention to the fact that the men organized in the early closing associations are doing the bosses' work and not that of the working class. As a matter of fact, working class conditions compel these catch-penny concerns to keep open late nights. The workingmen, having no other income except his wages, which he receives once a week, and being dependent upon his wages to cover the necessaries of life, is therefore compelled to do his shopping when convenient for him, which is his pay day. And the recent announcement of one of the largest department stores in New York city, that they will have an all night service in the very near future practically puts an end to this early closing agitation. This example will no doubt be followed by other department stores with the result that the late night open concerns will point the direction for department store methods. We would propose, if the men working in these late night concerns were organized in the Office, Department and Retail Store Employes' Association, that a larger force of men be employed by these concerns, so as to give their employes a chance to get off more often than they do now. Surely this would be a more sensible proposition and it would not involve you in capitalistic issues. Let them keep open all the hours that the peculiarities of distribution require, but no employe shall work more than a certain amount of stipulated hours.

A REFINED SPECIES OF GRAFT.

It is funny to see these department stores, in an endeavor to shut up nights the small concerns, invoke heaven and hell to their aid. It is either some church or other pillar of capitalist society that "cry out" for the poor creatures that are compelled to work from 8 in the morning till 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, ostensibly for the benefit of the clerks but in reality to help the large capitalist crush the little fellows.

As further evidence that the forms of organizations that we have just mentioned are not for the benefit of the employes, but on the contrary, for the benefit of the bosses instead, let us point out the significant fact that anything pertaining to the interests of our trade is never discussed from a workingman's standpoint at their meetings. When a diamond ring is to be presented to a high Mogul of the association, or a painting of the boss's mother, or of himself, is to be paid for out of the aforementioned association's treasury, the members dare not say a word in opposition when they are consulted. In most cases they are not consulted at all. They have nothing to say concerning this refined species of graft, except inwardly and privately.

WHAT THE CLERICAL WORKERS MOST NEED.

What the clerical workers most need is an organization of their trade where they can meet and exchange views on the condition of their trade and propose measures for alleviation. Such an organization as we have pointed out above is not alone a necessity but positively indispensible. While our condition is gradually being reduced to that of abject slaves, we have no means at all at at the present time to stop its downward trend. Every agency of redress is closed to us. By joining hands with the industrial organization that is now shaking the foundations of the American Federation of Labor, and all other organizations built on capitalistic lines, we can stand up like men and demand our rights. The bosses would than have more respect for us. Organized upon the economic and political fields as expressed in the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, we could make the capitalist class come to terms. As we are to-day, with every means of redress in control of the capitalists, we are a most helpless lot.

THE PRESS AND THE DEPARTMENT STORES.

As for the clerks the helplessness of their condition is more acute than any other branch of the working class by reason of the press being entirely at the mercy of the department store owners. What we need in conjunction with the organization proposed, is a press that expresses our aims and aspirations. The capitalist press is falsely teaching the delusion that the bosses' interests are our interests. The DAILY PEOPLE is the only paper in existence that stands for the working class interests and it is your duty to support it. It is the only daily paper in the United States that unflinchingly and uncompromisingly fights the battles of the working class. It is owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party and its editors are its employes, subject to recall by the membership at large, and supervised by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. No amount of advertisements or other hush money can stifle its voice in behalf of the working class. This paper is at your disposal. If you have a grievance against your employers the Daily People is the only paper that would dare to publish it. We defy contradiction.

With the form of organization as we have just advanced, linked to the working class of which we are apart, we can stand as invincible against the capitalist class as the rock of Gibraltar. As we are to-day, hopeless and helpless, our only chance when the age limit is set upon us, not to say anything of the slim chances while we are young, is to be at the mercy of some capitalist charitable institution, for surely none of us earn enough to provide for the age in which we become useless to the capitalist class.

ORGANIZE IN A UNION OF YOUR TRADE.

The aims and objects as we have presented them to you ought certainly be worth striving for. Our aim in life, if we remain unorganized, is to cheat and to lie in order to make a "spiff" and the best liar gets the prize. We have reached a stage in the development of society where poverty and dire want are no longer necessary to put up with. The inventive genius of the working class has made it possible to produce enough for all. The modern wage workers mission is to change the present system of society to that of a Workingmen's Republic. This thing cannot be done by an unorganized mob as we are to-day, it can only be brought about by a well drilled, disciplined and organized effort. To the end that we may bring about this state of affairs, we ask you to join us! And so long as we are to put up with the capitalist nuisance let us try to force from our capitalist masters all the concessions we possibly can. Above all organize in a union of your trade! Let it not be said of the retail clerks and clerical workers in general that they are an anarchistic and a degraded lot. Show to the world that you are men. The working class have one interest, one aim, one mission to perform—the advancement of civilization. The capitalist class have also one aim—the perpetuation of the present system of society which leads to barbarism. In this struggle between the two on which side will you stand?

Should you desire to affiliate yourself with the Office, Department and Retail Store Employes' Association, send your name and address to Paul Augustine, 2 to 6 New Reade street, on the accompanying blank.

To Paul Augustine, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City,

Dear Sir:—

I herewith apply for membership in the Office, Department and Retail Store Employes Association, Industrial Workers of the World, Distribution Division.

Name ....

Address ....

Employed at ....

As a ....

Note:—State plainly what the nature of your employment is. Further information cheerfully furnished.

All applications and communications will be strictly confidential, if so desired.

Let us hear from you.

The Office, Department and Retail Store Employes' Association.

Subscription prices of Daily People are:—one month, 40 cents; three months, $1.00; six months, $2.00; one year, $3.50.

John Mitchell Exposed
BY
ROBERT RANDELL

The President of the United Mine Workers' Union, John Mitchell, is a labor leader widely known, a leader who has been almost idolized by many workingmen believing him to be the foremost defender of labor's cause, and we would it were true. But far from being the true guardian of labor's interests, Mitchell has betrayed vast armies of strikers to disastrous defeat. In these addresses, Randell, a member of the United Mine Workers, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike of 1903-4, and also his infamous connection with the National Civic Federation. This is a valuable lesson in the methods of the lieutenants of capital as labor leaders. The "Two Pages from Roman History," read by the light of this expose, will be better comprehended.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our father's graves;
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime;—
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks towards Past or Future that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

—LOWELL.

THE NEBRASKA SOCIALIST PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are in receipt of a mineographed copy of the minutes of the state convention of the Socialist party of Nebraska, held on July 4, and sent by Local Omaha, evidently for publication. The Daily and Weekly People are pleased to note the receipt of these minutes, as the sending of them is but one of many indications that the real Socialists are tending to come together, for the minutes of the state convention of the Socialist party of Nebraska, show that, as far as the actions of the convention go they are in the right direction, the only trouble being that they did not go far enough.

The convention, according to its minutes, adopted for its motto the words, "No compromise". It preferred this motto to one reading "Economic equality". This was good, for with compromise, economic equality is a dream; without it, realization is bound to come. And the convention adopted a platform which calls upon all workers to organize "with the object of conquering the political power for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the working class". What this program is and how it is intended to enforce it, is well shown in these excerpts from the platform.

"1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railways, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.

"2. Thorough and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

"3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

"The Socialist party of Nebraska when in office, shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class-struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Socialist party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

"In accordance with this principle the Socialist party of Nebraska pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such manner as to promote the interests of the working class and the working class alone."

We repeat, all this is very good, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. As will be seen, the Nebraska Socialist party intends to set up and enforce the ECONOMIC program of the working class by purely POLITICAL means. It provides no agencies of an economic character to that end. The Nebraska Socialist party ignores the economic or trades union organization of the working class and leaves that wholly in the hands of such capitalist-aides as Gompers, who is making it "one of the greatest obstacles in this country to the growth of Socialism". It ignores the fact that with the economic power in its hands, the capitalist class can nullify the political victories of Socialism; hence, not only is it essential to have "no compromise" politically, but it also is essential to have none economically. In other words, Socialists must organize the working class into both a class-conscious political party and a class-conscious trades-unionism, making of the latter the framework of practical Socialism, as distinguished from and aided by the victories of political Socialism.

We commend the essence of these words to the thoughtful consideration of the members of the Nebraska Socialist party; and we feel certain that when they grasp its vital significance they will go further than they have gone—we feel certain that they will then demand that their national organization, cut loose from its alliance with Capitalism through the Gompers Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor, and support the class-conscious "Industrial Workers of the World"—we feel certain that they will then live fully up to their motto of "no compromise", for there will then be no compromise on either the political or the economic field, as there is at present.

EATING OFF ITS OWN HEAD.

The capitalist system is now in need of able men to command its enterprises, IN THE MANNER DEMANDED BY ITS REQUIREMENTS. H. J. Hapgood, who makes a speciality of supplying capitalists with high class labor, writing in "Harper's Magazine", says: "The business world is looking for men who can achieve results." Further along he continues: "The question of salary becomes a secondary consideration when employers see the man that they want. . . . The one great ever-crying demand is for results; expensive machinery is purchased and installed, only to be thrown aside for something better . . . and the older men are forced into retirement nowadays at an age when formerly they would have been considered in their prime. The day, when a man could stand on his record is gone. Results alone count. When a man cannot produce, the business world quickly demands some one in his place. To-day is the day of the young man."

Contemplate this picture. Muse on it. What does it mean? It means that Capitalism is eating off its own head. How? Why? Let us see.

Capitalism must recruit its executive forces from the rank and file. From them have come the men of ability and leadership. From them must come, by way of promotion, in the future, as in the past, the real executive and inventive forces. But it is among this rank and file that Capitalism is playing its greatest havoc. Its inventions deprive them of skill and ability; its subdivision of labor—its "system! system!!"—simplifies their tasks, and robs them of initiative and self-reliance; its consolidation forces them into the parasitic professional and middle classes. Everywhere the rank and file are debarred from the training and the experience that alone would enable them to become fit for the executive tasks that now await them. Then there is the other side—the side of the men who, despite these drawbacks, reach the top, through technical schools and uncommon pull. What of them? This—Capitalism is imposing tasks upon them that are killing them off. When a well known man, like Schwab, for instance, becomes neurotic, or a lesser celebrity develops symptoms of either mental or moral insanity, or taking a pistol in hand kills himself in a period of depression following overwork, or is prematurely borne to his grave, it means that Capitalism is devouring its genius at both ends—at the bottom and at the top. The mad race for "results" produces results, but results that will end disastrously to the Capitalism from which they emanate.

It is folly to believe that this strain upon human ingenuity and ability can go on indefinitely. "To-day is the day of the young man." But whose day is to-morrow's—the child's? With the young men of Capitalism worked up and out, as the older ones have been, this tendency must suffer a collapse. If not, where will Capitalism get the material to keep it agoing? If there is difficulty experienced in this direction at present, what has the future to offer?

But, thanks to evolution, the future will see an end to Capitalism and its man-eating requirements. The future will see concentration and co-operation for use and for the character that it will make possible; and not as, at present, for "results"—"results" that eventuate in inertia at one end and insanity, suicide and premature death at the other—to the end that a few capitalists may reap profits, and the race be cursed with the brood of "eminent" bankers' railroad barons, coal kings, etc., in whose veins runs the cold blood of Napoleon, minus his constructive genius.

Gompers's visit to Roosevelt ought to prove productive of good to him. The Chicago Convention, the launching of the "Industrial Workers of the World", and the decline of the American Federation of Labor, make it necessary that something be done by the capitalists to restore Gompers's prestige and enable him to build up his organization in their interests. Roosevelt can do nothing better than appear to acquiesce in all that the friend of his class wants. If he drives the workers into a real organization of Labor by refusing an apparent victory to Gompers, then his, and not Gompers', will be the blame.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

GOMPERS AGAIN HAILED AS A DEFENDER OF CAPITALISM.

"The Wall Street Journal" is not the only newspaper alive to the real capitalist character of Gompers's American Federation of Labor. "There are others" who realize that it is "one of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism." Among the latter is "The Kansas City Star" of June 3, which says editorially:

"The anti-socialistic attitude of trade unionism as represented by Mr. Gompers was indicated by his brief colloquy with a Socialist in the course of his address at Industrial Hall last night. Unionism, the president of the American Federation of Labor said, is looking always for a brighter to-morrow. It constantly asks for more. The distinction between this point of view and that of Socialism was clearly perceived by the Socialist who interrupted with: 'We want it all.' This sentiment was promptly repudiated by Mr. Gompers. In other words, trade unionism stands for the principle of collective bargaining by which the workers hope to secure an increasing share of the product of industry, whereas Socialism insists on appropriating to the employe the share that now goes as a legitimate return on invested capital. Thus trade unionism marshals against the socialistic idea the men who in Europe have become the strongest allies of Socialism."

Gompers, be it noted, is praised because in this country he "MARSHALS AGAINST THE SOCIALISTIC IDEA THE MEN WHO IN EUROPE HAVE BECOME THE STRONGEST ALLIES OF SOCIALISM." In other words, he is a labor lieutenant—a bulwark—of Capitalism. These words are commended to the workingmen whose economic aspirations are those of the European Socialists and who are blinded by the belief that Gompers is advancing those aspirations. They are also commended to the workingmen who unwisely believe that Gompers is the unqualified champion of Labor, and who realize that no man can serve two masters, especially two such exacting and irreconcilable masters as Capital and Labor.

When the importance of those words have impressed themselves upon the minds of the workingmen to whom they are commended, we are sure that they will thank the "Kansas City Star" for joining "The Wall Street Journal" in praising and exposing Samuel Gompers—the defender of Capital and betrayer of Labor.

THE DECLINE OF THE A. F. OF L.

In an interview published in "The Scranton Republican" of Monday June 10, Samuel Gompers, President, Editor, and Undertaker of the American Federation of Labor, then in Scranton attending a meeting of his executive board, said:

"The Labor Movement is spreading to large proportions both here and throughout the country, but as a rule the membership of the various unions is slowly decreasing."

That this carefully qualified admission of decline was an unqualified misrepresentation of the actual conditions prevailing within the American Federation of Labor, the first report of the new New York State Department of Labor, just made public, leaves no doubt to believe. According to this report, since last September there has been a net decrease of eighty-six unions in the number of labor organizations in the State, and a loss of 17.414 in the actual membership. Whole unions, such as those involved in the Interborough strike, embracing 4000 men, have been wiped out through lost strikes. Thus, despite the organization of ninety-nine new unions, this report shows that in this State, the greatest "pure and simple" stronghold, both the proportions and the memebrship of the Gompers' unions are shrinking. Compare this record to the brilliant one of the Western Federation of Miners, which, after two years of hard fighting against the combined forces of Capitalism and Gompersism, stands more powerful to-day than ever before!

What is Gompers doing to stop this decline? In "The Scranton Republican" interview above quoted, he says that a campaign of education will be undertaken. Poor Gompers—he does not realize that that campaign is already on—conducted by himself against himself. The object lessons of the Interborough strike, taught by him, are educating the workers to an appreciation of his sympathetic interest in their behalf. This is made clear in the fact that one-half of the above recorded loss of membership occurred in New York City. The loss of strikes conducted according to his "principles" are awakening the workers to a realization of the beauties of craft autonomy. Schenectady, where the loss of membership is relatively greater than in New York, compared to the total membership in each place, and where Industrialism has recently taken a deep hold, offers proof of this. The workers ARE learning, hence the decline of the American Federation of Labor. May their Gomperserian education increase until, emulating the Western Federation of Miners and their Schenectady comrades, they will, through Industrialism, snatch victory from defeat!

LABOR AND THE HEAT.

The scorching heat that is at present afflicting the city is doing its deadliest work among the members of the Working Class. These, exposed to the intense rays of the broiling sun, or confined in places devoid of ventilation, are dropping at their tasks, or going insane from their sufferings. While A. Dolan, thirty-four years old, of 242 East Fifty-fifth street, was at work on the new building at 30 West 136th street he was prostrated by the heat and fell from the fourth to the first floor. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. In the subway Frank W. Trask of 203 West Ninety-first street, a platform man at the City Hall station, was overcome, and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Crazed with the heat, Jerry Lane, twenty-four years old, a coal passer in the boiler rooom of the Royalton, at 44 West Forty-fourth street, attacked Patrick Bray, who was working with him. Without warning Lane struck Bray in the face with a heavy pitcher which the men had used for ice water. Bray tried to subdue Lane, but was almost helpless, as Lane fought like a madman. Policemen Craig and Sweeny went to Bray's assistance and managed to get Lane under control. Both men were taken to Flower Hospital.

These are but a few of the many cases of Labor overcome by heat recorded in the press. Very many more never receive even press notice. In the sugar refineries, chemical, and other works about the city, the heat is prostrating Labor in the same manner that it has always done, with the same suppression of the facts on the part of those most concerned. Labor, unable to go to the seashore or the mountains to escape the heat, as does its exploiters, the contractors, the landlords, the transportation magnates, in short, the Capitalist Class, must remain at its tasks, though the results in life or reason be of the worst. And yet there are men who call such a system humane and just! Shame on them!!

POOR FILIPINOS!

In the May issue of the "Bulletin of the Department of Labor", speaking of the "labor conditions in the Philippines", appears this gem of a statement (page 724), foreshadowing what is in store for the natives if they allow themselves to be bamboozled by their new "saviors of society"—the American Capitalist Class:

"So primitive is the industrial condition of the Philippines that the WAGE SYSTEM has hardly begun to exist in most parts of the country, slavery or an almost equivalent system of peonage is a common condition of agricultural and domestic service, and the most IMMINENT ECONOMIC PROBLEM that the islands have to face is HOW TO EFFECT A SPEEDY AND READY TRANSITION from a social state where many workers are in quasi-servitude, to one where they are industrially independent. (Read "capitalistic wage slavery.")

"THE MOTIVE FOR SUCH A CHANGE IS NOT PRIMARILY THE HAPPINESS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE", (you bet not!) "for they are possibly as contented and possess as satisfactory an adjustment of material resources to their physical and intellectual demands as they would in a more advanced state of society." (Meaning a more perfect system of capitalist profit grinding out of Labor.) "But the change is necessary" (for the capitalists) "for the development of the natural resources of the country" (the coal, iron, gold, etc., are aching to see the sunlight, the trees are itching to feel the teeth of the buzz saw) "with native labor, and it is a condition precedent to the successful operation of the form of government" (read "of capitalist profit-mongering") "THAT WE DESIGN TO SET UP in the islands. The primary problem in the Philippines is the labor problem."

Poor Filipinos! M. R.

The Equitable disclosures grow more and more plain and convincing; but still no one has been punished yet. Where is the loud-mouthed Jerome? Where the State Attorney-General? Some one has said that the function of capitalist law is to protect the capitalist criminal. And no doubt the capitalist attorneys of all degrees, whether persecuting or prosecuting, perform the same mission.

The news that Secretary Wilson is going to weed graft out of the Agriculture Department, is not an agricultural joke, but a bit of information given out for what it is worth. So many of Roosevelt's departments have proven rotten—the State, Interior, Agriculture, Postal, for instance,—that Wonder asks, "Which will be next?"

Do you notice the continued collapse of banks throughout the country? What does it signify? Is it the preliminary to a more extensive and general collapse?

THE IDEALS OF THE RICH.

President Roosevelt's condemnation of the ideals of the rich, or capitalists, delivered before the National Educational Conference, is noteworthy from more than one standpoint. In the first place, it is one of many indications of a moral reaction in Capitalism against Capitalism itself; in the second place, it is lacking in soundness, in that it regards the ideals of the rich as being primarily and wholly personal. As an indication of the kind noted, the President's condemnation is to be applauded; but as an unsound statement it is to be combated. The rich, or the capitalists, as a recent well known magazine writer well pointed out, not only possess their money, but they are possessed by it, that is, its possession enforces certain lines of conduct upon them, whether they like it or not, and so, ultimately dominates their character, making of it the greedy and inhuman thing we know it to be. Given the present form of property in capital, the capitalist is compelled to extend his capital and re-invest it, in order to protect himself from competitors, and fulfill the aims of capitalist property. He may, like Carnegie, be a great philanthropist, giving away very many milloins, yet despite this, he will grow ever wealthier, through the AUTOMATIC accumulation and re-investment of his capital. His efforts to diminish will not equal his increase. To talk, then, of the ideals which these conditions instill and make imperative, as though they are primarily voluntary and personal, is to shoot wide of the mark. The ideals of the capitalists are the reflex of conditions in Capitalism. To destroy the first, the second must be abolished. This the President does not recognize. In this will be found the reason for his unsoundness.

THE ABUSE OF MONEY.

When a convention of bankers discusses the abuse of money, as the New York State Bankers' Association is now doing, one beholds a curious spectacle. This discussion leads the superficial to believe that a moral and financial revolution is impending in quarters in which it is least likely to occur. Visions of the legal regulation and probable diminution of the concentration of wealth are indulged in, and all sorts of ideological delusions, that would compel the standstill of Capitalism if enforced, are conjured up. It is not recognized, as it should be, that money, as the embodiment of capital extracted from Labor through wages and profit, is essential to Capitalism. Nor is it recognized that the amount of money, or capital, required by modern invention and competition in industry, grows ever larger, and that, therefore, the bankers are forced to accumulate money, or capital, on an ever larger scale. This means that the bankers are forced to conduct the system of wages and profit, upon which Capitalism dpends, ever more stupendously. He who, therefore, looks to the bankers' association for an abolition of the abuses of money, is doomed to disappointment, as the bankers could not if they would, and would not if they could, abolish the cause of them—the wages and profit system of Capitalism—of which these abuses are the logical accompaniments, and without which they would be impossible. The primary object of the bankers' association will be to devise better ways and means of obtaining the money, or capital, required by Capitalism, without endangering the source; a feat, as the increasing attacks upon concentrated wealth, and the foregoing analysis show, is impossible. The demands of capitalist development are pushing Capitalism into excesses and abuses—to its doom; while they are, at the same time, organizing the forces of Socialism that will eventually perform the imperative work of abolishing the system of Capitalism and all its foul accompaniments.

Comparisons are odious. But, as long as friends are not involved, they may be highly entertaining and instructive. Here, for instance, is a comparison of two views of Thomas F. Ryan. One is by that disingenuous writer, William Brown Meloney. It appears in the article "Ryan the Reorganizer", in Public Opinion and is as fololws:

"I do not pretend to be able to state in detail all Mr. Ryan's motives in purchasing control of the Equitable, but there is nothing in Mr. Ryan's past or present to suggest the idea that he bought this control for the purpose of using it as it had been used, for personal profit. It is much more reasonable to suppose that he saw an opportunity to make himself by one stroke, the greatest financial power in this or any other country."

Contrast this view of disinterested ambition with the following picture drawn by Lawson in his Ottawa speech:

"But about Ryan. You may have read what a certain Baltimore banker of high reputation and standing, John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line, has been telling about the manner in which he obtained control of this important railway system for a comparatively small sum of money, and how, since, in defiance of promises and agreements and other pledges, he has held on to it, bleeding it to the extent of $2,000,000 by his clever manipulation. This distinguished Baltimorean points to the new owner of the Equitable as a 'conscienceless man whose strongest impulse is to gain money, and his one robust passion to keep it. Patient, emotionless, able, he is an acquiring machine and operates himself for the purpose of getting what others have', says banker Williams. It was this Ryan who emerged with a railway franchise on Broadway, the basis of the present Metropolitan railway system, from the Jake Sharp boodle scandal in New York. He helped W. C. Whitney acquire the Third Avenue railroad after forcing down its stock in the market and cornering its owners. He formed the notorious tobacco trust, and also the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and he is now working to secure the building of the New York subway. Indeed, he is one of the very choicest representatives of the genus 'frenzied financier' in this country to-day, and in executing the immense projects he has the daring to conceive he is deterred by no scruples. It is not so many years ago that this Thomas F. Ryan, soon after putting together the various subcompanies which form the tobacco trust, had been balked in floating some hundred odd millions of bonds and stocks on the public at three or four times their real value, and was pinched for ready money. At about this time a New York bank examiner pounced down suddenly on one of his trust companies. Among the securities of this corporation, the State trust company, was a note signed by one Dan Shea, for $2,000,000. As it was a criminal offence for the trust company to loan on any one name, never mind how good the collateral, over a small fraction of the amount of this note, the examiner called in the officers and directors and gave them a choice of telling what they knew about Mr. Shea or summoning them before the grand jury. Thereupon Mr. Ryan boldly announced that Shea was his 14-year-old office boy on $6.50 a week. This is the same Thomas F. Ryan who has been called in as the savior of the 600,000 policyholders of the Equitable with its $400,000,000 odd of accumulated funds. He is a sturdy and powerful person, this same Ryan, and if you think the discovery of this transaction phazed him, you don't realize the caliber of a Wall street winner. He weathered the storm all right, transferred all his tobacco stocks and bonds to the Morton trust company, and calmly pursued his accustomed ways. To-day he is credited with possessing $60,000,000 and he is young yet, and 'still a-coming', as they say on Wall street."

Oh, what a difference!

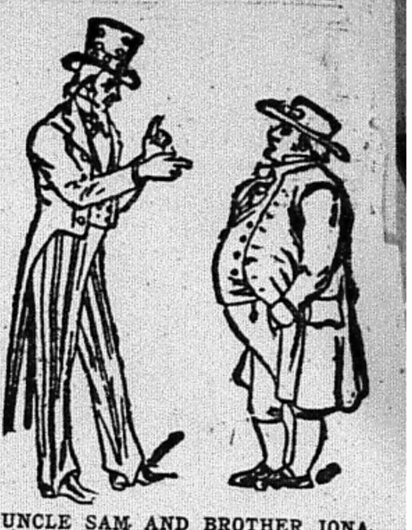
The Toledo "pure and simple" "Socialist", discussing the Chicago Convention, says:

"What the actual results following the convention will be can for the present be only a matter of conjecture. The question which mostly concerns members of the Socialist party is: What effect will this movement have upon the party itself?"

That certainly is a pregnant question.

A news despatch from San Francisco states that "for four days the town of Santa Rosalia, on the gulf side of lower California, was terrorized by a crowd of Mexicans who had been taken to the place by the Boleo Mining Company." They were "induced to leave Mazatlan on a promise that they would receive $3 a day for labor in the mines and upon arrival at Santa Rosalia learned for the first time that their wages would be only $1.25 a day" "Soldiers were finally called upon to quell the disturbance, and they rounded up the disorderly miners and placed them aboard the steamer Curacao, bound for Mazatlan." Attention is called to the wording of this despatch, in that it makes the Mexican miners who were wronged, appear to be the wrongdoers. There is not a word of condemnation for the mining company, but a lot of harsh language for the defrauded miners. How does Labor like it?

Now comes Mr. Charles Denby of Detroit, Mich., "diplomatic adviser to the viceroy of North China", with his assurances that the Chinese boycott is not serious and must not be so taken. He claims that "China is satisfied with the exclusion laws." "All China wants is a fair, just administration of the laws"—as if there could be any "justice" in the exclusion act itself. However, the Chinese themselves know what they want, and to boot, they know how to get it: the boycott in the meantime grows and spreads beyond the confines of the empire, and the capitalists, who see ruin ahead from it, are satisfied "to take a serious view" and act accordingly.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

Uncle Sam—That's something new. As a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to b sniffed at; what ought to be done t is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why severity?

B. J.—I'll tell you. There are t ands upon thousands of people, nay h dreds of thousands who are content with their lot, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs the discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. Y are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the great pleasures that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of t nature of such agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now is not that p verse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that; nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get ov that, your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses y out of your ignorance on your cond into a thorough appreciation of the ger you are in. Has he not "destr your happiness"?

B. J.—He has for the moment; for my own good. What he tells makes me take measures to rid mysel of the parasite within me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and that is what it does for those who enjoy the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger?

U. S.—The danger of the existing of a capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tapeworm undermines the constitution of an individual does the capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people, the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that da is prevented by the alarm signal give by Socialism.

B. J. looks contemplative.

U. S.—The only perverseness in case is the conduct of the paid broo politicians, pulpiteers and professors seek to lull into security a nation is now being sucked day by day by tapeworm of capitalism which it ig antly is carrying in its inside.

Jerome and Attorney General May are still conferring on the Equitab It's a case of much conference and conviction.

If you receive a sample copy of paper it is an invitation to subscr

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

GREAT MEETING FOR DE LEON IN MINNEAPOLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Well now that July 10 is a thing of the past it will be remembered by a large number of wage slaves who attended the De Leon meeting held in Union Temple, Washington avenue, South. Comrade De Leon arrived from St. Paul early watching the hall fill up. About 8.15 the meeting was called to order by Comrade Foy, who was chosen chairman.

After a few well spoken preliminary remarks, acquainting the audience with the object and importance of organizing the workers on the industrial field and also on the political field, Comrade De Leon was introduced. He was received with loud and prolonged applause.

He said in part:

"Here we have a statistical sheet, covered with figures, namely Uncle Sam's ~~fami~~ly sheet," coming close to the audience. "Don't be afraid, I am not going to dump them all onto you." (laughter.)

He then took the figures and showed the workers that after forty years of toil and moil they were just thirty cents a week better off, according to the statistics he showed them; but, in reality, they were no better off because of the continued advance in the cost of living.

He then proceeded to tell us of the value of the new Industrial Union.

At the conclusion of his remarks a collection was taken up which amounted to seven dollars and seventy-one cents.

The meeting was thrown open to questions. One was as follows:

"Would you advise me to immediately drop my union, which is the Carpenters' Union, and join the new union?"

Answer—"You appear to me to be a man old enough to decide for yourself, if, as you say, you, upon joining the new union, would be boycotted in your locality by the American Federation of Labor."

De Leon, in the midst of his remarks, was compelled to request the audience to discontinue applauding him, because of the intense heat in the hall which he did not care to endure for the sake of receiving applause.

The meeting was attended by about 300, outside of Section members and friends. We distributed 300 copies of the Weekly People of July 8, 1905, which was, in many instances, received with thanks. Taking it all in all, the meeting was certainly a success both for the S. L. P. and the new Industrial Union.

W. T. Healy, Secretary.

Minneapolis, July 11.

A THOUSAND CHEERS FOR THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As the news of the Chicago Convention in the Daily and Weekly People reaches the revolutionary members of society throughout the world a thousand cheers well in silent response to the noble work which has for its mission the emancipation of the race and the abolition of class rule forever.

Never in the history of the world was there an event so promiseful; an event bringing suffering humanity so near the day of liberty, to the joys of a promised land long dreamed of by poets and philosophers in all ages. And yet, do we hear the safe guarders of the nation—the pulpiteers, political professors and orators, and the capitalist editors—all of whom have the welfare of the nation at heart (?) say a single word in favor of so grand and lofty an event?

Bitter, indeed, is the hatred in the hearts of all revolutionists throughout the length and breadth of the land against the upholders of capitalism. May the arm of organized labor soon be strong enough to demolish, through intelligent action, all the shams and strongholds of capitalism and begin an era of civilization with the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

Long live The Industrial Workers of the World; long wave the red flag of the international working class.

Fraternally,
Gus. A. Maves.

Toronto, Can., July 12.

BOHN IN TUOLUMNE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—National Organizer Comrade Frank Bohn spoke here three evenings, May 16, 17 and 18, to fair sized audiences. After much persuasion and a donation of $2.50 toward expenses to J. B. Osborn, State Organizer for the "Socialist" party, a debate was arranged for the first evening, May 16. Subject:—"Resolved, That the "Socialist" party and not the Socialist Labor Party deserves the support of the working class."

Osborn spoke for thirty minutes saying nothing upon the subject, but made a propaganda speech. Comrade Bohn then quickly explained to the satisfaction of the audience why the Socialist Labor Party deserves the support of the working class and then showed up the "Socialist" party as only he can.

Osborn again spoke for fifteen minutes, making an anarchist speech. Comrade Bohn showed him up as an anarchist, instead of a Socialist. Osborn finished with five minutes, making no reply.

There were a number of "Appeal to Reason" subscribers present who told me afterwards that that was the first debate they had heard between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist" party. They now take their hats off to the Socialist Labor Party. Several have subscribed for the Weekly People. Three became members-at-large.

We sold over fifty pamphlets; distributed 500 leaflets, among them, "What Is the Difference?" and forty Weekly People.

Comrade Bohn's visit here has done much good, and he has the respect of every one who heard him.

Yours for the fighting S. L. P.,
J. B. Ferguson.

Toulumne, Cal., June 5.

SPARGO GIVES AN EXHIBITION OF COWARDICE BEFORE A YONKERS' AUDIENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Since my last letter two weeks ago some very important meetings have been held here in Yonkers. The first one took place on Saturday, July 1. The writer of this acted as chairman. The speaker was Henry Jager of New York, who gave one of the best speeches I have ever heard him deliver; and the audience numbering about two or three hundred, agreed with him to a unit, until he took up the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic party and proceeded to demonstrate that it is not a Socialist party by documentary evidence. He was then interrupted by John Spargo, the New York national committeeman for that party, who said that he would prove in five minutes that the Socialist Labor Party is a scab party. He was told by the speaker that he could have the platform for five minutes, but that he must produce proofs, not mere assertions. Spargo got up and declared that Daniel De Leon organized the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for the purpose of breaking up the trades union movement of America, and closed with the remark that now Daniel De Leon was at the convention of the industrialists in Chicago helping to organize another movement for the same purpose. As Spargo proved nothing, and insisted on having the platform for a longer time than five minutes the audience told Spargo to get off the platform. When Jager took the platform again a half-dozen of Spargo's friends continually interrupted him; but that merely served to help Jager along in his proof that they were not a Socialist party, he calling the attention of the audience to the fact that though treated justly they were interrupting a public meeting, thus showing by their conduct that they were unfit to represent the interests of the workers.

Comrade Jager challenged Spargo to a debate. After the meeting some of the S. D. Ps. said that Jager would never come back to Yonkers again; but what happened? Why, the S. L. P. appeared on Getty's square on July 8, this time with Schwagerman as chairman and Jager again the principal speaker. Jager started in by relating what had happened at the previous meeting and asked if Spargo was present. But no Spargo responded. Jager then asked if there were any members of the "Socialist", alias, Social Democratic party present who were willing to debate? None responded. Jager then took up and discussed the economic question, and continued until the writer informed him that Spargo was now present. Jager then again asked the audience if Spargo was present? Spargo did not answer, but some of his friends answered that "He is here." Jager then again challenged him to debate and expressed his willingness to divide the time equally with him. But Spargo did not accept the challenge. Then Jager charged Spargo with cowardice and told him that he did not dare to defend his party. The friends of Spargo were very much disgusted with him. Some of them stated to me that they would prefer charges against him. One of them said: "It makes me sick. I wouldn't stand for what Spargo got for a million dollars. Why did he not stay away? Why don't he go away now?" All the S. D. Ps. were very much downhearted at the turn affairs had taken.

I was asked if I was going to report the meeting for The People. It was the inquirer's opinion that it would make a good report. He said that he would not blame us for doing so. As for the speaker's arguments there is nothing better to be said for them than the rehearsal of the foregoing facts. The enemy's friends had to admit that he was routed and put out of business. Jager punctured the enemy with quotations from Spargo's own pamphlets and his party's privately owned organs. It was the best attended meeting this year. Thirty-eight pamphlets and some Weekly Peoples were sold at the two meetings.

Peter Jacobson.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 12.

WARNER IS NOT A BUSINESS AGENT.

July 5, 1905.

Daily People,
2-6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—In the issue of the Daily People of June 30, 1905, you quoth George Warner as "Business Agent of the Machinists' International Union." I am therefore directed to inform you that George Warner is not a business agent for the International Association of Machinists.

Yours respectfully,
Frank Gorman,
Secretary District No. 15.
International Association of Machinists.

[Note:—We are glad to print this letter. Besides denoting a desire to be accurate, it looks like an unwillingness to stand responsible for Warner—a repudiation of him in fact. This is one of the results that the S. T. & L. A. machinists have sought to achieve. Perhaps it would have been more correct for us to have used the past instead of the present tense in referring to Warner; but then that does not alter the correctness of the S. T. & L. A. attacks against him, as shown in the belated campaign of the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, against him and his fellow pure and simplers, described in the article "Warner and Co.," in the Daily People of June 30.—Editor, the Daily People.]

RUBBING IT IN ON THE INTERBOROUGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company proved conclusively last Sunday the consideration they have for the men that were instrumental in destroying organization on their system.

On pleasant Sundays six-car trains usually are run, schedules are made out and men enough to cover six-car trains are assigned to runs. On rainy Sundays the 5th and 6th cars are not put on and four car trains are run. Heretofore, when the regular men that cover the 5th and 6th cars reported and on rainy Sundays did not go out, they were held until it was evident that it was going to continue raining for which time they received one-half day's pay. Sunday, July 2, contrary to custom the men were notified to put only three hours on their time slips instead of five hours as theretofore.

This action has irritated the men on the entire system to such an extent that several say they now see the need of organization, not alone to better conditions but to protect their present pay.

The organization to meet those conditions is progressing very well.

Railroad Man.

New York, July 6.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Karl Marx Educational Club, New York	$ .50
A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash.	1.00
P. Graff, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
W. W. Fardee, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., per B. H. Williams	10.00
"S. L. P.", Butte, Mont., per B. H. Williams	20.00
"Sympathizer", Butte, Mont., per B. H. Williams	22.50
A. F. Francis, New York	1.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn., per D. De Leon	14.00
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Total	$ 74.00
Previously acknowledged	904.93
Grand total	$978.93

Henry Kuhn; Nat. Sec.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$296.35
J. A. Leach, Douglas, Ariz.	5.00
34th A. D., New York	.90
A. S. Brown, City	2.00
J. Kipp, City	.50
K. Friberg, City	.25
W. Goss, Belleville, Ill.	.10
Paul, the Sympathizer, San Antonio, Tex.	.25
C. Werner, San Antonio, Tex.	.25
J. Jordan, San Antonio, Tex.	.50
D. L. Barnett, Seattle, Wash.	.50
F. Crossmon, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
G. F. Carlson, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
J. Schoible, Seattle, Wash.	.50
A. Ryan, Jerome, Ariz.	2.00
Total	$311.10

SOCIALISM: ITS STATUS

The Horror of the Workers' Hope Pictured by Banker Van Wormer.

Frontenac, Thousand Islands, July 14.—One of the papers read at the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was that by John R. Van Wormer of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company of New York, to-day, supposed to define Socialism and fix its status in the United States and elsewhere.

Van Wormer began by pointing out that whenever unrest and dissatisfaction exist the banker is among the first to discover the fact. The nature of his business develops in him caution, conservatism and foresight, in short, he is a natural advocate and promoter of whatever makes for the improvement of business and society, and he sets his faces like flint against whatever tends toward disintegration and demoralization. The banker should be deeply interested in the latest manifestations of Socialism, because as a good business man and a good citizen his services will be needed in the near future more than they ever were in previous times in combating some of the seductive policies, of this, with some people, panacea for all the ills for which the body politics is heir.

"It is worth while", said Van Wormer, "to keep in mind the respects in which Socialism differs from Communism, from Anarchism, from Nihilism, or from any other of the isms that threaten to disturb the existing conditions of Society and the government. The Century Dictionary defines Communism as follows: 'An economic system of theory which rests upon total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the State. The right of the State to control the means of production, and also the distributon and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole.'"

Van Wormer proceeded to define Anarchy, Nihilism and Fourierism, in doing so quoting alleged authorities. Continuing, he said:

"Meanwhile the man of scientific temper cannot recognize in the ideal picture drawn by the Socialist or Anarchist a natural development for existing society. He is altogether unable to perceive why the human race should be given up to exclusive control by the principle of authority or the principle of liberty. These two principles have blended, in various degrees, throughout human history; and if to-day, as ever before, 'only law can give us freedom', freedom only can give us law. The meliorist and the optimist must reject with decision the irrational denunciation by Socialism and Anarchism of the present order of things which they declare incapable of improvement except by revolution. One may easily discover the fundamental pessimism underlying the superficial in human nature (in the future) professed by these two classes of extremists—those who would free mankind from all control by government, and those who would give the majority unlimited power over the minority. If human society is now so evil as to need complete transformation, after the thousands of years of life on this planet, where is the just foundation for hope that all will be well under any scheme, since this is to be administered, of necessity, by the same human nature?

"The scientific spirit, on the other hand, joins with practical philanthropy in declaring a deep faith in the ablity of mankind to improve its lot upon earth through the method of evolution. The development may now be conscious to a degree; reason can accelerate that unreasoning progress of the world of which Wordsworth speaks; but in all probability the forward movement will be on lines already found to be practicable toward an ideal, the equal of which no theorist has yet conceived.

"The honor of a generation is to add something to the inheritance it has received, and to transmit it improved to the generation which comes after it. To employ what has been acquired as an instrument of new acquisition, to advance from the verified to the known; such is the idea of progress as it presents itself to well-ordered minds.

"But such is not the idea of the Socialists. In their eyes the situation given is a false one and the process too simple. Reforms in detail do not seem to them worthy of attention. They have plans of their own, the first condition of which is to make a tabula rasa of everything that exists, to cast aside existing laws, manners, customs and all the guarantees of personal property. It seems to them that we have lived thus far under the empire of misconception which it is urgent should cease; our globe, according to them, is an anticipated hell, and our civilization a coarse outline only.

"What is the remedy? There is only one—to try the treatment of which the Socialists hold the secret. In exchange for our real world, the Socialists offer us worlds of their fancy. This is their distinguishing trait, and one which makes of them a family apart. In this pursuit they have had so many precursors that to enumerate them would be to write the history of adventures of the human mind. There is one formula which a certain type of Socialist understands. To take from those who have in order to give to those who have not is a concise and intelligible proposition. To reduce all positions and fortunes to a level is one not less so. Both find in the heart of men a bad passion, which answers them.

"The active and laudable individualism of the energetic and capable American mind revolts at the necessary industrial and political despotism of such a state, and the conservative element in his political temper is as much repelled by the destruction of time-honored political institutions absolutely requisite for the mere erection of the Socialistic state."—[See Article, "The Honorable Bankers And Socialism", on page 3.]

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Two hundred and sixty-five subscriptions to The Weekly People and 49 for the Daily People came in during the week ending Saturday, July 15.

D. A. Reed of Huntington, Ark., sent in seven for the Daily People. Who will undertake to duplicate that?

Five or more were sent in for The Weekly People as follows: Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., 31; Section Vancouver, B. C., 25; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 17; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 16; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 14; Rudolph Katz, Organizer New York State, 8; J. A. Leach, Douglass, Ariz., 6; N. Gerold, Jersey City, N. J., 5; Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., 5; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5.

Several instalments of the stenographic report of the Chicago Industrial Union Convention have arrived, but we will not begin publishing the report until July 24 in order to give more opportunity to all who wish to get this report in full. Comrades everywhere are urged to get as many more subscriptions for The Daily People as they can. And any subscriptions that are sent in after the report has started can begin with the issue of the 24th of July, if those who send in the subscriptions state that this is desired.

We can supply back numbers as far as one month back at any time, unless a larger number of subscriptions and bundle orders come in than we anticipate. Some large orders may come in from labor organizations that desire bundles for distribution among their members. All large orders should be in by July 24 if possible.

A circular letter regarding the Chicago Stenographic Report subscriptions has been prepared and a number will be sent to each Section to be used in whatever manner that will be productive of the best results. Copies will also be sent to State secretaries for members-at-large in their respective States. One copy will be sent to each member of the National Executive Committee.

Only extracts from the Stenographic Report will appear in The Weekly People.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The business of last week was also comparatively light, yet possibly improving:

San Francisco bought 100 "Behind the Scenes" and sixty pamphlets of other titles. St. Louis, Mo., took 25 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism", 25 "Trades Unionism in the United States", 20 "John Mitchell Exposed" and 30 Emblem buttons. The Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, New York, bought 72 Assorted Pamphlets; the Fourteenth and Eighteenth bought 25 copies of "What Means This Strike?". Indianapolis, Ind., bought 24 pamphlets. The Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, took 50, assorted; and the Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York, bought $2.20 worth of literature.

The Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn, took 4 copies of "The Paris Commune." While Comrade Teichlauf, also of Brooklyn, bought $7.15 worth of literature, most of it being books.

Columbus, O., ordered pamphlets to the amount of $2.72 worth.

CHICAGO S. T. & L. A. DELEGATES FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$514.44
German Branch, S. L. P., New York	.30
Kings County Committee, S. L. P., New York	2.50
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	.25
J. Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
Total	$518.49

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.—You are right! A traveler from Mars, coming to this planet and reading the "pure and simple" "Socialist" press for a while would wonder who and what De Leon, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are. He would find them mentioned or referred to in some form or other in about every second line. No doubt, as you say, he would be forced to conclude that De Leon, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are powerful factors in determining the policy of the "pure and simple" "Socialist" press; and that this press is thus forced to pay a glowing tribute to the sound principles and tactics which are the guiding star of De Leon, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. But don't tell that to the "pure and simple" "Socialist" press. Its editors, poor fellows, prefer to believe that the thing works the other way. They don't know the virtue of the prayer of the Scotch bard, who sighed for the power to see ourselves as others see us.

M. M., NEW YORK CITY—Possess your soul in patience—the transcription and delivery of the Chicago stenographic report is now well under way. The final results will make the delay worth while. The report will appear in full, but not in strictly chronological order. It has been deemed most advisable to publish the leading episodes in connection with the convention's work first. The order thus far decided upon is as follows:—(1) The Ratification Meeting; (2) The Exclusion of Lawyers; (3) Speeches on Industrialism, Debs De Leon, etc.; (4) Debate on Adoption of Preamble. Again, patience.

M. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Why such rage? What if the Chicago "Socialist" does misrepresent the Berry case—what more can the poor impotent sheet do? Has not the recent Chicago convention of the "Industrial Workers of the World" indicted Tobin's union as an organization whose primary object is the profit of the employer, on evidence obtained from the pages of Tobin's "Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal?" And has not this very same convention also defeated the efforts of the Chicago "Socialist" and its friends to capture the convention for the Gompers' craft autonomy idea, which makes the Tobin's employers' unions possible? With this indictment, drawn up under its own very precious nose, and this refusal to be captured for Tobinism, made in spite of all its efforts, how else could the Chicago "Socialist" accuse Berry of being a destroyer of labor organizations, except though deliberate falsehood? Berry is a destroyer of capitalist unions, and is using capitalism's own weapons to that end. Since this pregnant truth is not on the side of the Chicago "Socialist," in all its endeavors for Tobinism, there is nothing else but falsehood left for it to resort to. Consequently, instead of being enraged at the poor impotent sheet, you should pity its unenviable position.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—It is impossible to comply with your requests that your notices be given the style of type and place indicated. Our organs must be conducted with an eye to the relative importance o ftheir contents, the space at our disposal, and some regard for typographical arrangement. To depart from these more or less compulsory rules, is to give the right of way over articles of prime value, make space where it is impossible or undesirable to do so, and give our organs the variegated appearance of a type founder's catalogue.

M. L., TRENTON, N. J.—Boudjianoff was not a lawyer at the time he was a member of the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Simons is simply overtaxing his feeble imagination with such inventions.

H. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Yes; it is true that neither Debs nor De Leon spoke at the Chicago convention ratification meeting. Debs was away on a lecturing tour and failed to return in time; De Leon was indisposed and confined to his room. As far as both Debs and De Leon are concerned the original significance of their speaking at the ratification meeting was nullified by their speeches on the floor of the convention. Those who try to make capital out of their joint failure to speak at the ratification meeting, would gladly overlook this fact, if they could.

G. A. J. E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—That's a good joke in the June "Lather," but it's on the "Lather" itself. Take the principle of race prejudice underlying it and then apply it to the names of the Lather's officers and members as given in the pages of the "Lather." Note "McSorley," the national president. That's a fine American, anti-European Socialist name, isn't it? Then take up Davio, or Meyerhofer, or Raber, Zerchur, Menard, Bocker, Booser (that's surely American), Ruser, Bies, Laufer, Roth, Bechman, Schillman, Borger, Frantz, Shuck, Hartman, Buckmeister, Kepke, Truitt, Belote, Eck, Mink, Elding, Baltzell, Quintal, Van Voast, Pantunde, Meldalh, Link, Schule, Morratti, Lindorf—they are all good "American" Lathers judging from their names, aren't they? The fact of the matter is that the editor of the "Lather" is insulting his own membership with such jokes; and if they have got any gumption they will kick him out of office for his appeals to a race prejudice that would compel the most of them to "go back home" to Europe, as he advises the Socialist candidates named in his witticisms to do. If you are a Lather call the membership's notice to the fellow and have him kicked out p. d. q. Race prejudice must not be allowed in the working class movement.

J. J., DULUTH, MINN.—You, evidently, are not familiar with the facts in the Berry vs. Donovan case. Tobin, not Berry, is responsible for that case. Tobin succeeded in causing Berry's discharge through Donovan, his business agent, because Berry, who is a first-class shoe worker, insisted on exposing the capitalist nature of Tobin's union, and refused to become one of his victims. Was Berry to give up his convictions and let Tobin "walk all over him," or was Berry to give Tobin to understand in behalf of himself and his class, that he cannot force capitalist unionism upon the working class with impunity? That Berry has used capitalist law as a weapon to drive home this fact is no plea for Tobin. Tobin believes in capitalist law and is pledged to its support. That he is getting a dose of his own medicine is his own outlook. Surely it's not Berry's ! !

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Good; send it along when secured.

F. S., RAINY RIVER, ONT., CAN.—The Weekly People refuses to accept advertisements that are upon their face direct contradictions to its teachings, or that bear internal evidence of fraud and deception. For instance, it refuses to accept advertisements booming insurance companies as "The Protection of Homes," as did "The Worker," when it knows that insurance companies are part of the financial mechanism of capitalism that is destroying hundreds of homes, and making homes ever more impossible to those millions who are without them. Or, to use another illustration, it refuses to accept advertisements booming middle class merchandising as "co-operation," and "Socialisism in practice," as did the "Appeal to Reason," knowing full well that such "co-operation," such "Socialism in practice" simply means intensified wage labor for the employes that are exploited by it. But it will accept an advertisement that is unmistakably a business advertisement and is therefore neither a contradiction nor a deception and a fraud. Such is the advertisement you mention. We consequently see no objection to it and will let it remain. If you wish to carry out your threat and discontinue your subscription because we so intend, you are at perfect liberty to do so. There is nothing except the above statement by which we care to hold you.

L. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Next week.

H. N., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—To quote one of his bibulous and poetic friends, Hickey's record is one "swan song" of booze, misappropriation and bluster. In 1900 Hickey failed to speak at meetings in Connecticut and elsewhere, owing to his love for the cup that others pay for—intoxication. He also failed to settle for $45.50 worth of literature that he had secured from the Labor News Company, and sold on a tour of agitation in Pennsylvania during the same year. For these acts he was disciplined by the Party. He refused to submit and was ignominously kicked out—expelled. Hickey's praise of S. L. P. literature, compared to his denunciations of the Party, is easily understood. The literature speaks for itself; the Party can be lied about when no one is at hand to refute the liar.

S. H. S., NEW YORK CITY—The vote Gompers received for president of the American Federation of Labor at the San

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Sunday, July 9. L. H. Engelhardt in the chair. Deans and Murphy absent. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communications: From National Secretay Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps. From Section Lynn, forwarding monies on lists for S. T. and L. A. delegates' fund to Chicago Convention. From Section Fall River and Worcester, ordering due stamps. From J. J. Corcoran on going to speak in Lowell. From J. Farrell, of Lowell, pertaining to agitation. From Richard Murphy of Lynn, upon meeting held on Worcester Common. From J. J. Kinneally, General Secretary Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, forwarding receipts. From Thos. F. Brennan of Salem, bill of $12.50 for expenses as Massachusetts' delegate to National Executive Committee meeting in New York city, July 2.

Financial report for quarter ending June, income, $190.57; expenditures, $160.30; cash on hand, $27.27; read and received. Itemized reports ordered sent to Sections and members at large.

Agitation committee reported on attending to calls for speakers; and upon Comrade Corcoran's report of the two meetings addressed in Lowell, July 1 and 2. Efforts urged to reorganize a Section in Lowell.

Moved to accept the report of delegate Thos. F. Brennan to the National Executive Committee meeting.

Committee to look up the laws relating to the the State caucuses recommended that the convention be held Tuesday, September 5.

Ordered to notify Section that they secure legal advice before taking action upon the ordinances in their locality against public street meetings.

Voted to change the day of holding the State Committee meeting to second and fourth Wednesday in the month.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple street, Boston.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Sunday, July 9, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. The regular secretary being absent, Julius Eck was elected secretary pro tem. E. Romary was elected to the chair. All were present with the exception of John Hossack and William Thuemmel.

An appeal was presented by J. Eck from a decision of Section North Hudson in refusing to accept charges against one of its members. Accepted and the secretary ordered to notify North Hudson that the appeal would be heard at the next regular meeting of the State Committee on Sunday, August 13.

Report of R. Berdan of the New Jersey Correspondence Bureau reporting work done and financial account. Laid over to new business.

Sections reported as follows: Passaic County the engagement of R. Berdan to distribute leaflets at the mills. Jewish branch of nine members organized in the city of Paterson. Ten dollars contributed to Chicago Delegates Fund. Six members in good standing in Security League. Election of officers for the ensuing six months.

Hoboken reported having held a successful open air meeting. Three dollars contributed to Chicago Delegates Fund, with some lists still outstanding. Reports election of officers.

Essex County reported activity in distributing Industrial Unionism literature. Held County Convention. Nominated a county ticket. Four dollars contributed to Chicago Delegates Fund.

North Hudson had nothing to report.

South Hudson had nothing to report.

Union County reported that picnic held was a financial success. Two dollars contributed to Chicago Delegates Fund.

Motion carried that the matter of the State Organizer's fund become a regular order of business. Passaic County reports good progress in this matter. The other Sections urged to follow suit.

The appeal of Jules Magnette versus Essex County was then taken up.

Magnette objects to H. Harting of the State Committee, a party to the proceedings, participating in the hearing and deciding of the appeal. Substantiates his point by documentary proof. Eck protested against the return of this proof. Protest overruled. Harting retires. Magnette objects to J. Eck as being a fit person to decide an appeal. Eck protested against this. The State Committee by a vote of two to one decides that Eck must retire. Eck gives notice that he will appeal from this decision of the State Committee to the membership of the State as being unjust. Eck retires.

After due deliberation on the case the State Committee gave the following decision:

The State Committee decides that Section Essex County failed to furnish sufficient evidence that the appellant Jules Magnette had refused to meet with the grievance committee of the Section.

This decision was signed by the following members of the State Committee: Ernest Romary, Charles Fallath, George P. Herrschaft.

The matter of the State organizer's fund was then again taken up. According to reports enough funds will be on hand by August 1 to place an organizer in the field from that day on. The secretary was ordered to confer with Comrade Kuhn as to available speakers.

On Motion it was decided that should the secretary find a competent comrade to fill the position he is to immediately call a meeting of the State Committee.

Two dollars were appropriated to R. Berdan for the correspondence bureau.

Meeting held at headquarters, Daily

Julius Eck, Sec. pro tem.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on Friday, July 14. Lechner, Deutsch and Kihn absent, latter excused. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communication: From A. C. Kihn, requesting to be excused on account of illness in family. Request granted. From Organizer Rudolph Katz, from Kingston, N. Y., on work accomplished in Dutchess and Ulster counties. Received and filed.

The following financial report for the month of June was read and received:

Income:—By dues stamps, $75.00; by mileage, $18.75; by R. Katz, commission on advertising, $9; by commission Klein & Miller, $3; by People subscriptions, $5; by sale of literature, $5; by donation Section Newburg, $5. Total, $120.75.

Expenditures:—To agitation (Katz), $95.50; to postage for Correspondence Bureau, $1.41; to postage and sundries, $2.92; to balance on June 30, $20.92. Total, $120.75.

Deficit in May, $54.86; less balance in June, $20.92; net deficit, $33.94.

It was decided to instruct Organizer Abelson of Section New York County to summon State Auditing Committee to audit books of the State Executive Committee.

It was decided that the treasurer be instructed to issue a financial report for the past year as soon as books are audited.

The necessity of raising funds to maintain the State agitation was discussed. As this agitation is taking place in practically unbroken ground, it cannot be made self-sustaining. It was decided to have coin cards, with a suitable statement thereon, made; these to be sent, with return envelopes, to addresses throughout the State, through the medium of the Correspondence Bureau. Kuhn was appointed to act, in conjunction with the Correspondence Bureau, in the practical development of the plan.

The Correspondence Bureau reported on the work for June, involving the sending of over thirty letters and an exchange of correspondence with various points. It was instructed to continue the work.

Meeting adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES

In the States of Montana, Washington and Idaho.

Great Falls, Mont.—July 21-27.
Havre, Mont.—July 28-29.
Kalispell, Mont.—July 30-August 5.
Spokane, Wash.—August 6-19.
Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho—August 20-30.
Missoula, Mont., and vicinity—August 31 to September 9.

BASKY'S RETURN TOUR.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has arranged the following tour for Comrade Basky, on his return from San Francisco, Cal.:

July 19,—Toledo, O.
July 20-26, Cincinnati, O.
July 27—Dayton, O.
July 28-August 28—Cleveland and vicinity.
August 29,—Youngstown, O
August 30—Steubenville, O.
August 31-October 6—Pittsburg, Pa.

Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workingmen reside.

Basky will speak for the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, in the Hungarian language. He is an able speaker. Comrades, give hi ma helping hand.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETING.

Saturday, July 22.

Getty Square, 8 p. m.—Chairman, R. Gaffney. Chairman P. Troy. Speaker, E. F. Wegener

HOW THEY LIE

"PURE AND SIMPLE" "EVENING JOURNAL" FALSEHOOD EXPOSED

[From "Labor" column "Evening Journal", July 8.]

"As was stated in this column the other day, the 'industrialists' passed a motion declaring their desire to affiliate with the International Industrial Union, with headquarters in Berlin, Germany. The editor of this column also said: 'They may discover that the organized workers of Europe are not disposed to give comfort and support to an effort to embarrass the recognized American labor movement.'

"It seems that a fulfilment of this prediction was on its way to Chicago at the time. Communications were received from officials of the French, German and Danish workingmen's national organizations declining to have anything to do with the Chicago 'industrialists.'

"For example, Legien, secretary of the German Federation, replied, in effect, that German unions made it a rule not to try to mix in other people's affairs; that the working people of the United States could manage their own business and that German unions would not attempt to influence a movement that they did not understand."

[From "Chicago Convention", DAILY PEOPLE, July 5.]

"Secretary Trautmann read a copy of circular letter sent by temporary executive to organizations of industrial workers in other countries and the replies received from Germany, Holland, France, South Australia and Denmark. All answers were couched in language breathing a fraternal spirit, but stating that not being familiar enough with conditions on the American continent, they could not definitely express an opinion as to the best method of building up a revolutionary economic organization in this part of the world. The Holland letter stated that a similar process of differentiation between the industrial and the old style pure and simple forms is also taking place there. That from Denmark differed from the others in that it criticised the non-affiliation clause of the Manifesto and urged the necessity of co-operation with a political party of Socialism."

STATE LABOR REPORT

Bulletin for First Quarter of This Year Issued—Unions Depleted by Hard Times and Strikes.

Albany, July 11.—The first bulletin of the State Labor Department since Patrick Tecumseh Sherman became Labor Commissioner, has been made public. The report is in part as follows:

The Bulletin contains the text of sixteen new labor laws, of which six relate directly or indirectly to the employment of children.

Owing to numerous railroad accidents attributed to defective repairing of engines, the Legislature enacted a law (chapter 611) requiring the inspection of boilers of locomotives at least once every three months. It also authorized the State Railroad Commission to appoint an inspector to see that railroad companies complied with the law. Chapter 453 requires street railway companies in Brooklyn(which, with the Borough of Manhattan, was excepted from the law of 1903) to provide partly inclosed platforms for the protection of motormen during the winter months.

This year the merchants succeeded in amending the law in accordance with the original draft, which exempted wages of less than $12 a week from attachment.

Labor measures that failed of enactment include bills relating to employers' liability, blacklisting, injunctions, compulsory arbitration, a maximum nine-hour day for women and children, an eight-hour day in all hazardous or injurious occupations, the licensing of stationary engineers and firemen in cities of the second and third classes, licensing of bakeries and retail meat dealers, inspection of elevators, fire drills in factories, provision of bath rooms in foundries, employment agencies, assignment of wages, semi-monthly payment of wages by railroad companies, the subdividing of public contracts, retirement fund for employes in the civil service of New York City, overtime pay for the street cleaners of New York City, etc., etc.

The most important of the recent judicial decisions on the labor laws of the State was rendered by a federal rather than a State court, the Supreme Court of the United States having declared, on April 17, that the ten-hour law for bakers enacted in 1895 is an unconstitutional limitation of the liberty of citizens.

In the first quarter of 1905, the deputy factory inspectors inspected 6,059 factories, as compared with 10,772 a year ago. On the other hand they inspected 27,822 tenement work places as compared with 3,314 a year ago. After due investigation, the Bureau licensed 845 tenement houses for manufacturing purposes.

There were 1,665 accidents reported by owners of factories and quarries in January, February and March. Of these thirty-five were fatal injuries, and 311 caused such mutilation as to indicate permanent disablement, in some degree, for the persons injured.

Machinery caused 986—somewhat more than one-half—of the accidents. Of the accidents not thus caused, 140 were due to falling objects, collapse of structures, etc., and 132 were incurred in the handling of materials. One girl and twelve boys under sixteen years of age were reported injured.

Since the 1st of April the entire staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been engaged in collecting and compiling reports from wage earners regarding employment and earnings during the previous months of the year. Through the co-operation of the officers of workingmen's organizations the Bureau obtained this information from 360,000 wage workers occupied in the important industries of the State—building, transportation, trade, hotel an drestaurant service, as well as manufacturing. The tabulation of the reports has been so far completed as to reveal the amount of idleness and the average duration of employment in January, February and March.

There were 31,638 wage earners who were idle throughout the quarter, the proportion thus idle being 8.7 per cent. of all who reported on the subject. The remaining 91.3 per cent. who had some employment in the quarter worked on the average sixty-five and one-half days. Last year this proportion idle was 14.6 per cent., and those who worked averaged sixty-four and one-half days of employment.

The aggregate number of days worked by 360,000 wage earners in the first quarter of the present year (21,515,532 days) was less than the number (21,985,644) worked by 343,000 wage earners in the corresponding period of 1903. A year ago the percentage of time lost was 28.5 per cent.; in 1903, 16.8 per cent.; in 1902, eighteen per cent., and in the previous years of the decide from twenty-three to forty-four per cent; 5.3 per cent. of the wage earners who were not at work at the end of the quarter were idle on account of personal disability—illness, accident, old age—and 8.8 per cent. on account of labor disputes, as compared with twenty-five per cent. a year ago.

The number of new disputes in the first three months of the year was fifteen as compared with twenty-eight a year ago, while the time lost as a result of such disputes was 75,000 days, as against 500,000 days in the corresponding period of 1904. The principal dispute was the strike in March of 5,200 employes of the elevated and underground railways in New York City. The other important controversies, which were likewise in New York City, include the dispute of 900 cloak and suit makers in February, 700 glaziers (January 5-February 15), 380 silk ribbon weavers (January 3-14) and 224 garment makers (February 6-18).

The leading cause of disputes was the recognition of the union, which accounts for six disputes. Of these three were won by the workmen, two by the employers and one was compromised. Nearly all the fresh disputes had terminated before the end of the quarter, at which time such idleness as existed by reason of labor disputes was due to troubles that began last year.

Many of the recent strikes have had a disastrous effect upon the labor organizations that prosecuted them. The failure of the strike on the rapid transit system in New York City resulted in the disruption of unions embracing a membership of more than 4,000 men; that of the glaziers was followed by the dissolution of a union of 500 men; while the disputes in the Fulton county glove manufacture also caused very large losses. In some industries, trade has only recently recovered from the recent depression, which greatly weakened the workmen's organizations. Thus the Schenectady unions lost sixteen per cent. of their members between October 1, 1904, and April 1, 1905, while Syracuse was the only large city in which unionism made any gain in number of adherents. In the six months specified, 165 organizations in this state dissolved and twenty more amalgamated with other unions of the same trade. On the other hand, only ninety-nine new unions were organized, causing a net decrease of eighty-six, and leaving 2,418 organizations in existence at the end of March. The aggregate number of members of unions was then 374,626, signifying a net decrease of 17,414 since September. While the decrease in organizations was principally in the villages and smaller cities, four-fifths of the loss in membership was in the seven principal centers of industry. New York City lost 8,741 or 3.4 per cent. of its membership, but still has 245,978 unionists; Buffalo has 184 unions and 30,158 members; Rochester ninety-one unions and 12,130 members, a decrease of 125; Syracuse seventy-eight unions and 8,162 members, a gain of 171; Albany eighty-one unions and 7,691 members, a decrease of 528 or 6.4 per cent.; Troy fifty-five unions and 5,149 members, a decrease of 160 or two per cent.; Schenectady, fifty-eight unions and 5,290 members, a loss of 1,012.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Consequent upon the resignation from office of the corresponding secretary, Comrade George Anderson, the said office has been merged with that of the financial secretary and all communications intended for the California S. E. C. should be addressed to: Louis C. Haller, corresponding and financial secretary, 205 1-2 South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CLEVELAND TO HOLD PICNIC FOR BENEFIT OF GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for a great picnic and outing at Hahn's beautiful grove, north of Rocky River, for Sunday, July 23rd. Admission to grove free. Take Detroit street or Cliffton Boulevard car (all lines transfer to these two) to Rocky River bridge. Round trip tickets from bridge to Hahn's grove are only fifteen cents, and can be had from all comrades and at the office of the German Party organ, corner Columbus and Seneca street, third floor.

As the entire net proceeds go to the German Party organ it is to be hoped that comrades and sympathizers will turn out in full force. Bring your families and friends and have a good time. Singing concert, dancing, bathing, games and sports for youg and old and refreshments of all kids.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Monday, July 24th—S. E. corner of Fourth street and Avenue B.

Tuesday, July 25th—4th street and Avenue B; 10th street and 3rd avenue.

Wednesday, July 26th, 41st street and 3rd avenue; 79th street and 1st avenue; 85th street and 2nd avenue.

Thursday, July 27th, Thompson and Bleecker streets; 70th street and 2nd avnue; 106th street and Madison avenue; 134th street and Madison avenue.

Tuesday, July 28th, 127th street and 8th avenue; 143rd street and Willis avenue.

Saturday, July 29th, 8 p. m.—19th stret and 8th avenue; 42nd street and 8th avenue; 143rd street and 3rd avenue; Tremont and Bathgate avenues.

SECTION LAWRENCE'S OFFICERS

Section Lawrence elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Organizer, Gilbert G. Smith; recording-secretary, John Kenney; treasurer, Robert Lawson; financial secretary, Joseph Bedard; literary and People agent, Paul Vandoorn.

SECTION NEW HAVEN OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of Section New Haven, the following officers were elected:

Organizer, Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street; corresponding secretary, John P. Johnson; financial secretary, Jos. Marek; treasuer, Meyer Stodel; literary agent, Chas. Dumas; agent for The People, Christian Schmidt; agent for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Jos. Marek; agent for Der Arbeiter, Meyer Stodel; agent for Arbetaren, Chas Sundberg; grievance committee, Chas, Warner, Timothy Sullivan and Jos. Marek; auditing committee, Chas, Sundberg, J. P. Johnson and Tim Sullivan.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from apge 5.)

Francisco convention, was unanimous. The vote of the "Socialists" contributed to this unanimity.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE IN ALL LANDS—Kindly forward preamble and constitutions of your respective Unions. As complete a set as possible is wanted in this office.

W. B. P., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. B., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; "FRIEND," BOSTON, MASS.; D. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; C. R., TAMPA, KANS.; J. C., WINONA, MINN.; H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEVADA; O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL.; J. S. K., Jr., RICHMOND, VA.—Matter received

SIGN THE PETITION.

Names of Commissioners, Places and Time for the Purpose.

For the benefit of members and sympathizers who are eligible to vote at the coming election in New York City, and who have not yet signed the petition to place the Socialist Labor Party on the ballot then, the names of our Commissioners of Deeds, and the places and times where they will receive signatures, is herewith published, as follows:

In New York County:

L. Abelson, every day from 9 a. m., to 6 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

H. Dobzynski, every evening from 7 to 10 at headquarters of Sixteenth Assembly District, S. L. P., 737 East Fifth street.

William A. Walters, every Wednesday evening from 7.30 to 9.30, at residence of A. E. Pearson, 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Manhattan; Thursday and Friday evenings from 7.45 to 9.30 o'clock, at Kessler's store, 231 Alexander avenue, Bronx.

F. A. Olpp, every day until 7.30 p. m., at livery stable, 677 Elton avenue, Bronx.

E. Moonelis, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at Simon's grocery store, 308 East 71st street, Manhattan.

George H. Styles, every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, at residence, 343 East 23d street, Manhattan.

Patrick Twomey, every day from 10 to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 to 7 and form 8 to 12 p. m., except Tuesday, at residence of Twoomey, 2452 Eighth avenue.

William Heyman, Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at Cigar Store, 1685 Avenue A, Manhattan.

Max Heyman, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock at residence, 242 East 83d street, Manhattan.

S. Donath, Monday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at residence, 129 Second avenue, Manhattan.

G. Ollendorff, every day from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., at Posnerw's store, 285 Hudson street, Manhattan.

A Zimmerman, every Wednesday evening from 7 to 9 p. m., at residence, 235 East 112th street, Manhattan.

George Wallenschlager, every day from 7 a. m., to 6 p. m., at 343 East 63rd street, Manhattan.

A. J. Francis, Monday and Saturlay evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, at No. 159 West Twenty-seventh street (laundry).

In Kings County.

Frank E. Coddington, every Tuesday and Wednesady evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock, at residence, 540 Hancock street.

John Hall, every Thursday eveing, 7 to 9 o'clock, at residence, 938 Fourth avenue.

H. Weiss, every Thursday evening, 7 to 9 o'clock, at residence, 298 Metropolitan avenue.

Emil Mueller, every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evening, 7 to 9 o'clock, at residence, 126 Schaeffer street.

Joseph Hain, every day, from 9. a. m. to 6 p. m. except Sundays, at office, 2770 Fulton street.

Commissioners will also be present to receive signatures at all Party open-air meetings. The Socialist Labor Party must be on the ballot this year, so do your duty.

THE CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC REPORT.

The Chicago Convention, the First Annual Convention of the "Industrial Workers of the World" has finished its work and adjourned. Far-reaching effects will doubtless prove this convention to have been a most important event in the history of the labor movement of America.

In the debates that took place in the Convention, the essential and distinctive features of Industrial Unionism, as distinguished from pure and simple craft unionism, were brought out powerfully and clearly. Often in the future will the words of delegates, spoken in that convention, be quoted, and equally often will the conclusions of the body be referred to.

The stenographic report of the proceedings of the "Chicago Convention" will be an invaluable historic document. We have arranged to have it published in the Daily People. $319.80 have been received as contributions to the "Chicago Stenographic Fund" to pay for the transcript; but since so many other matters demanded the attention of the convention that it did not decide to bear any part of the cost of the stenographic report, as we believed it would, this amount is still insufficient. We therefore urge supporters of The People to continue contributions to this fund.

A little time will intervene before the report can be transcribed so its publication will be begun in the Daily People of July 24. In the meantime every one wishing to have the report should send in his subscription. The subscription prices of the Daily People are: One month 40 cents; three months, $1; six months, $2; one year $3.50. Instruct us to begin your subscription with the report, if you so desire.

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Section Winona, Minn.	2.25
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General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. **People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.**

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

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